

MASON'S
DELICIOUS
O.K.
SAUCE.

Hongkong Daily Press.

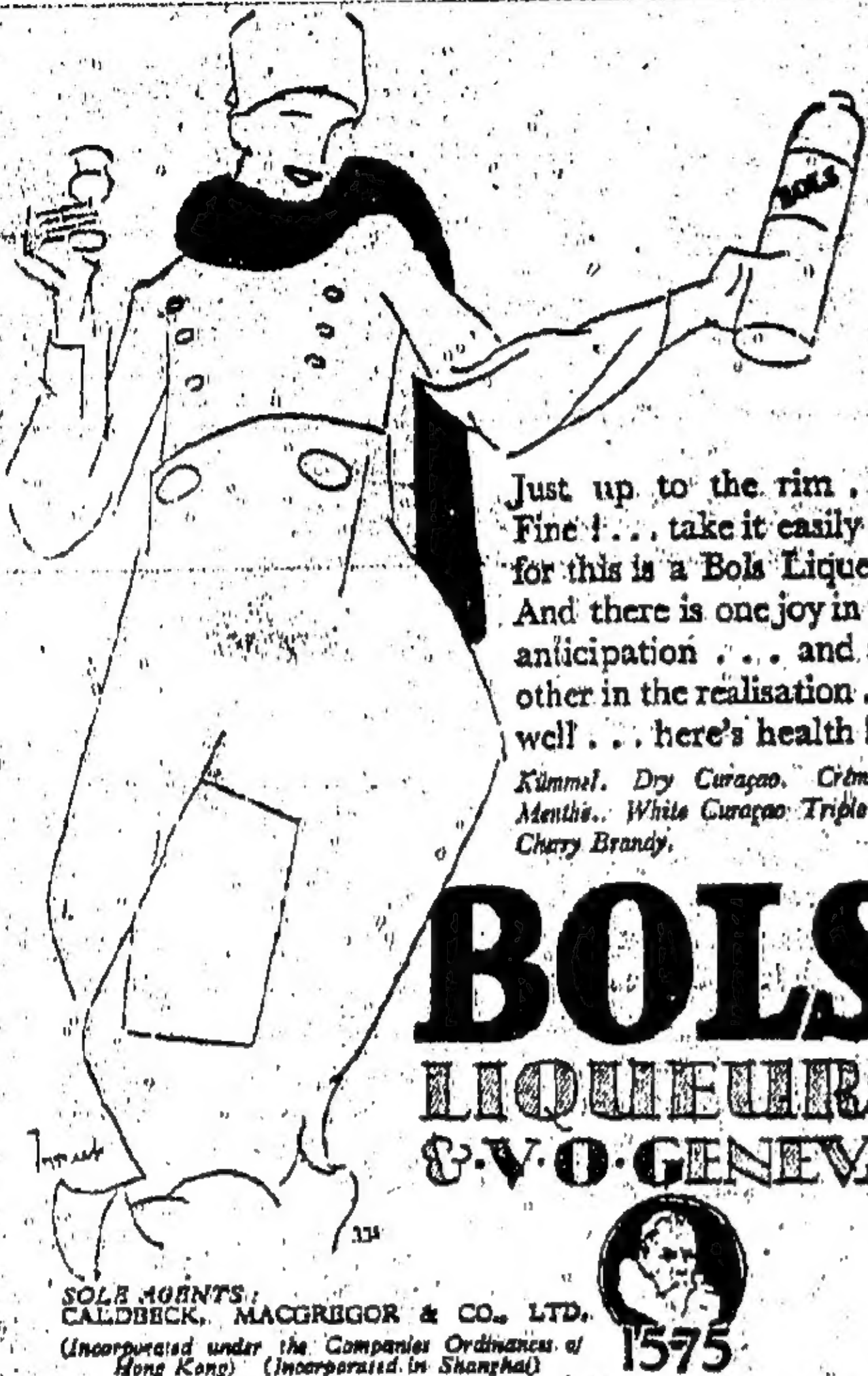
ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom

NOTICE

We have removed to
**GLOUCESTER
BUILDING**
(South Arcade)
N. LAZARUS
Optician & Ophthalmic Surgeon.

No. 22011. 號壹拾佰玖仟貳第 叁廿月壹拾年未辛 HONG KONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1931. 肆拜禮 壹廿月貳拾年壹世佰玖仟壹美 Price Single Copy, 10 cts. Per Month, \$3.



Just up to the rim...
Fine!... take it easily...
for this is a Bols Liqueur.
And there is one joy in the
anticipation... and an-
other in the realisation...
well... here's health!

Kummel, Dry Curacao, Citrus de
Mentha, White Curacao, Triple Sec,
Cherry Brandy.

BOLS
LIQUEURS
C.V.O. GENEVA

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDERON, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinance of
Hong Kong) (Incorporated in Shanghai)

1575

HONG KONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONG KONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONG KONG-CANTON LINE.

SAILINGS From HONG KONG—Daily at 8 a.m. and 10 p.m.
(Sundays 10 p.m. only).
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HONG KONG-MACAO LINE.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

SAILINGS From HONG KONG—Daily at 8 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.
(Sundays 9 a.m. only).
SAILINGS From MACAO —Daily at 2 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.
(Sundays 4 p.m. only).

EXCURSIONS TO MACAO:—

Friday, 1st January and Sunday, 3rd January, 1932

S.S. "SUI TAI"

will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m.
and from Macao at 8 p.m. and 4 p.m. respectively.

S.S. "SUI AN"

will sail from Hong Kong at 4.30 p.m. instead of
5.30 p.m. on Saturday, 2nd January, 1932.

SPECIAL SALOON FARES.

WEEK DAYS—Single: \$3.00; Return: \$5.00.
EXCURSIONS—Single: \$2.50; Return: \$4.00.

NOTE—All Steamboat Company's Steamers are fitted with Wireless.

DIARY OF LOCAL EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

(December 31.)

New Year's Eve.
Hogmanay.
Social Broth and Watch Night
Service: Union Church Hong Kong.
Hockey: Radio v. University.
China Light & Power Co., annual
general meeting, St. George's Building,
12 noon.
Queen's Theatre: "The Dawn
Patrol."
Central Theatre: "Tabu."
King's Theatre: "Monkey Busi-
ness."
Star Theatre: "Let Us Be Gay."
World Theatre: "New York
Nights."
Majestic Theatre: "Derelict."
Tea Dances at King's Restaurant
and Hong Kong Hotel.
Peninsula Hotel, Ross Room,
Signor Genaro Bonavita, Italian
Operatic Troupe.
President's Dances at Craign-
gower Cricket Club; Carnival
Dances at Hong Kong Hotel, Pen-
insula Hotel and Repulse Bay
Hotel.
European Mail:—Inward:
Europe via Siberia (Zuiderkork);
Outward: Europe via Siberia
(Hutan Pandjani) 10.30 a.m.

FRIDAY.

(January 1.)

New Year's Day.
Cricket—University Past v. Pre-
sident, Hong Kong C.C. v. Navy.
Football—Services v. Civilian
(Club ground), 3.30 p.m.
Golf—Royal Hong Kong Golf
Club New Year's Meet.
K.C.C. Children's Sports; K.F.C.
New Year Day Festival, 11 a.m.
Sports—Kowloon C.C. Children's
sports.
Steppichasing—Fanning Hunt
and Race Club (Kwanti).
Chinese Chamber of Commerce
"At Home," 3 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Man In
Possession."
World Theatre: "The Dawn
Patrol."
King's Theatre: "Monkey Busi-
ness."
Star Theatre: "Let Us Be Gay."
Central Theatre: "Dirigible."
Majestic Theatre: "Dissonance."
Tea Dances at Hong Kong Hotel
and King's Restaurant. Dinner
Dances at King's Restaurant, Pen-
insula Hotel and Hong Kong Hotel.
European Mail:—Inward:
Europe via Suez (Chitral); Out-
ward: Europe via Siberia (Empress
of Japan) noon.

SATURDAY.

(January 2.)

Cricket—Hong Kong C.C. v.
Navy, Kowloon C.C. v. Army;
First Division: University v. Royal
Artillery (L.); Second Division:
Civil Service v. Police (L.); Border-
ers v. University (R.).
Football—Chinese League: Yee
Woo v. Sung Ching, Eastern v.
South China "B," Chinese Athletic
"A" v. Chinese Athletic "B."
Golf—Royal Hong Kong Golf
Club New Year Meet.
King's Theatre: "Monkey Busi-
ness."
Central Theatre: "Dirigible."
Queen's Theatre: "Man In
Possession."

TURNING AN AIRSHIP INTO ASH TRAYS

INGLORIOUS STEAM ROLLER END FOR
\$450,000 R.100,

CARDINGTON BASE TO BE MAINTAINED,
MOORING TOWERS TO STAY.

Cardington, December 3.—Sledge-
hammer, axe, and steam-roller are
turning the mighty frame of the
airship R.100 into scrap metal.

In less than three months "no
trace will be left of a ship which
cost £450,000.

The duralumin skeleton, filling
the enormous shed, is 720ft. long,
130ft. in diameter amidships, and
110ft. where the bow section begins.

To-day the bow-piece, some five
tons of metal, was detached and
lowered. At the end of the pro-
cess it was allowed to drop a few
feet, crashing on to the concrete,
and partially crumpling up.

SLIDGE HAMMERS.

At one corner of the shed men
were at work with sledge hammers,
reducing portions of the structure
to fragments.

Presently, for purposes of easy
transport, a steam-roller will crush
to scrap piles of girders and stays,
which cost much to make and em-
body beautiful workmanship.

There are about fifty tons of
duralumin in the frame. Already
thirty tons have been sold to a
foreign buyer. There have been a
few inquiries for parts to keep as
souvenirs, or for adaptation in
their present form, but little can
be done in this way. It is possible
the duralumin beds may be disposed
of as beds.

MEMENTOES.

The frame may reappear as ash
trays, candlesticks, anything like
that. Some metal may go to the
motor industry; a lot will be ex-
ported. It was suggested that it
might be used for ladders, bridges
or wireless masts.

Seventy-five per cent. of the men
who are dismantling R.100, help-
ed to fly her in her glorious days.
One of them is a survivor of the
R.101.

The engineers say that she will
be a heap of scrap by Christmas.
Her beds and lights and fittings are
out of her. You can buy the beds
for 30s. each. Some have been
bought on sentimental grounds by
those who used them in the skies.
Others are being bought by yachts-
men. Her fabric, ripped from her,
lies in a soiled heap, like a bundle
of dirty linen.

Much electrical apparatus and
miles of wire are to be sold by the
contractors, Messrs. Elton, Levy &
Co., who employ from sixteen to
twenty-five men here according to
the progress of the work.

One complete bay of the struc-
ture, No. 11-12, is to remain here
for experimental purposes, but it
must not be inferred that any re-
vival of the airship programme is
at present contemplated.

MOORING TOWERS TO STAY.

Cardington is to be kept under a
care and maintenance party. Kite
balloon and ordinary balloon work
continues. The hydrogen-making
plant will be kept in order.

The mooring tower will be pre-
served, as presumably will be the
towers in India, in Egypt, and at
Montreal. Ere long we may see
them used by American and German
airships.

The Director of Airship Develop-
ment, recently appointed, has been
transferred to another post. The
few remaining members of the staff
have already been dispersed or are
awaiting orders to go elsewhere.

In addition to giving up the
R.100, the authorities have put an
end to every form of airship train-
ing. Since Cardington is to be
kept up, it would have cost but
little more, one would have thought,
to use the R.100 for training experi-
ment.

In
BLACK
and all
SHADES
of
TAN



Kiwi
The Quality
Boot Polish

UNRIVALLED FOR
BRILLIANCY
A PERFECT
WATERPROOF &
LEATHER DRESSING

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:—W. B. LOXLEY & Co.

SEE THE

NEW YEAR IN

AT

ST. FRANCIS HOTEL

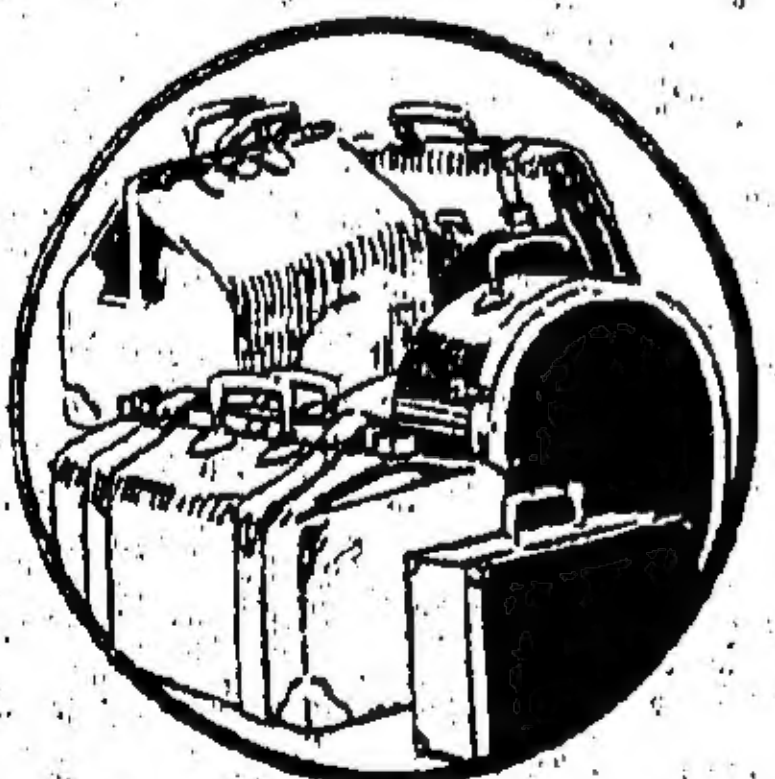
Will it be Merry and Bright?

Ask those who came for Xmas
what to expect!

SPECIAL DINNER

at \$3 per head

AND THEN ON WITH THE FUN TILL 1 A.M.



BAGGAGE INSURANCE

ALL RISKS POLICIES

ARE ISSUED BY THE

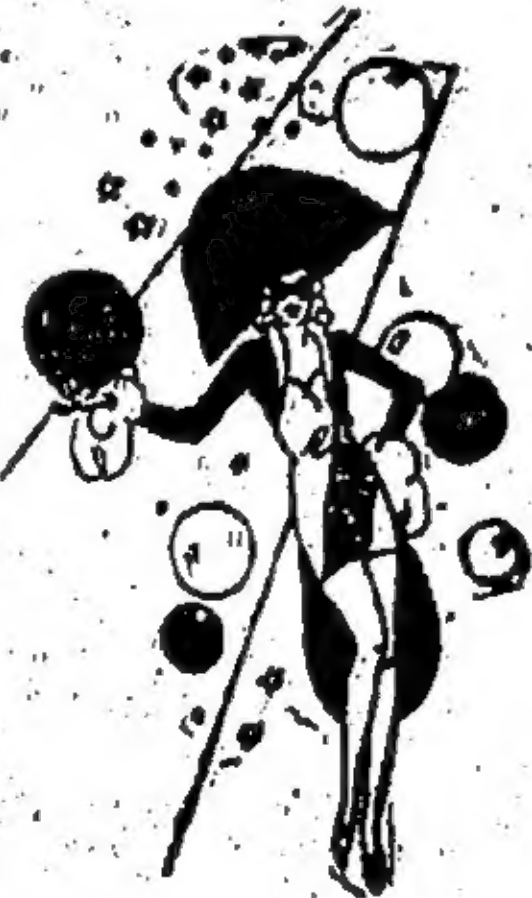
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or Telephone 28011.

Chief Agents:—Messrs. GILMAN & CO., LTD.



LANE CRAWFORD'S RESTAURANT

EXCHANGE BUILDING

CARNIVAL DINNER DANCE

NEW YEAR'S EVE (Dec. 31)

till 1 a.m.

DINNER \$6.00 per head

TABLES MAY NOW BE RESERVED



CHRISTMAS COMPETITION ENTRY FORM

\$50.00 Competition

To the advertising manager

THE HONG KONG DAILY PRESS

11, 102 HOUSE STREET, HONG KONG

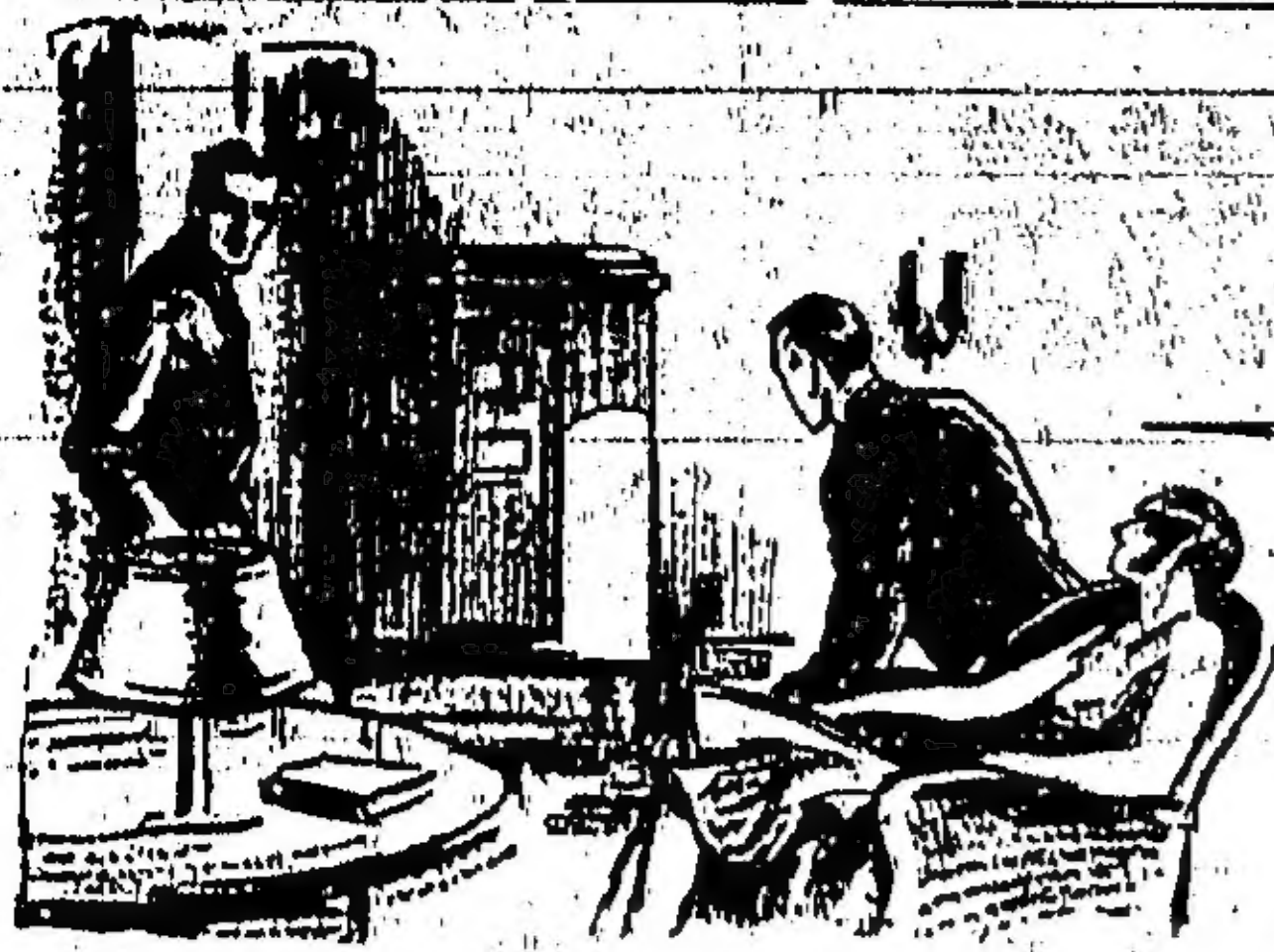
"In my opinion the attached is the best advertise-
ment which has appeared in the Hong Kong
Daily Press, between the dates of November 23
and December 25. I enclose a letter giving
reasons for my choice. I have read the conditions
of this competition and agree to abide by them,

Mr.

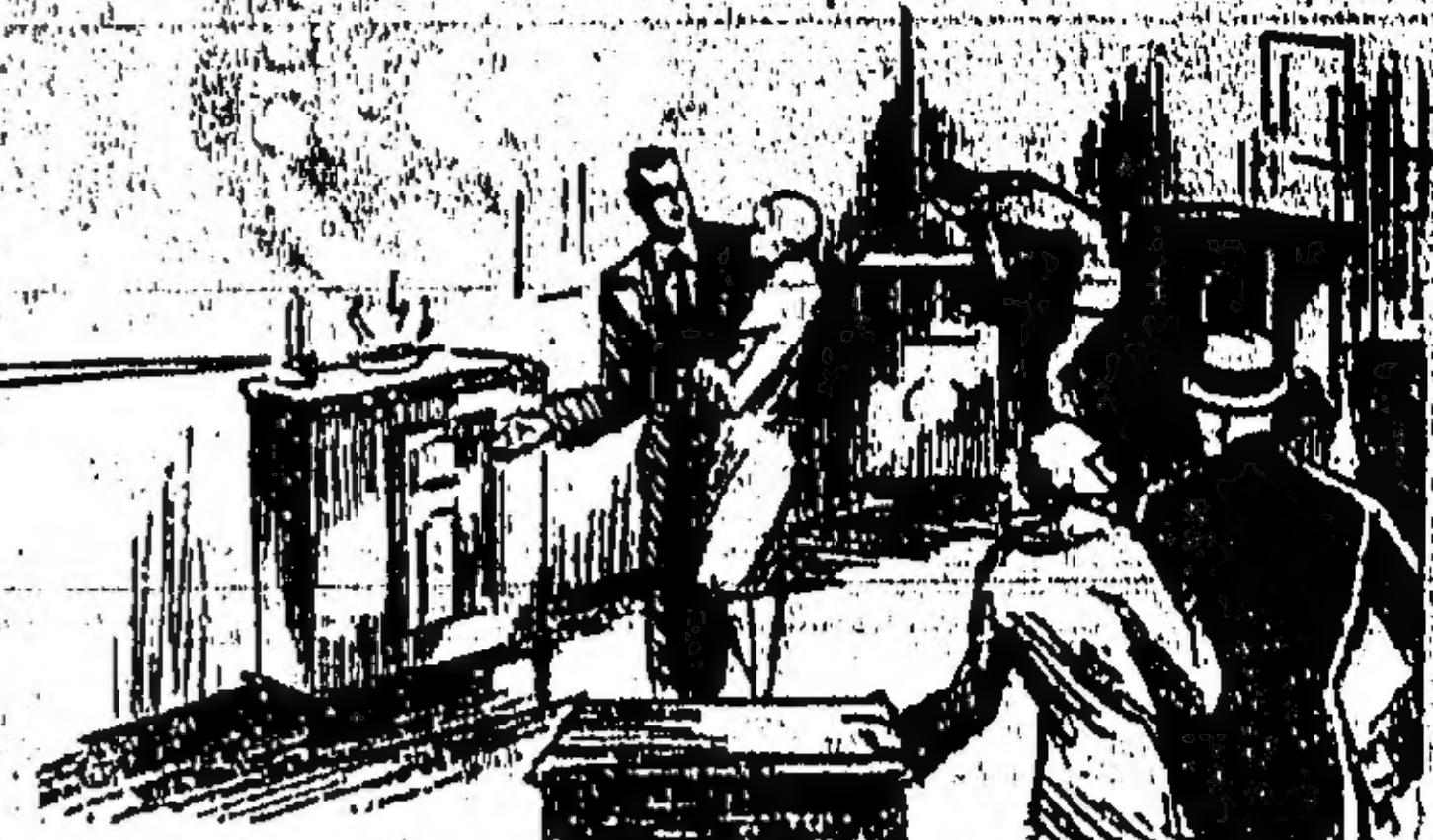
Signed MRS.

Miss

Address



RADIO FEATURES



EVERYTHING **G.E.C.** ELECTRICAL

GLCOPHONE
ALL-ELECTRIC RADIO
SETS
and
RADIO GRAMOPHONES
SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

DEMONSTRATIONS DAILY
from 11.00 a.m.

All apparatus to the value of 25 or
over can be supplied on hire purchase
terms.

Free service for 3 months

G.E.C. SHOWROOM
Queen's Building, Chater Road,
Hong Kong.

Osram
Valves
for
PURITY OF TONE

**THE
SINCERE CO.,
LIMITED.**

THE LARGEST RADIO DEALERS
IN HONGKONG & S. CHINA

**SOLE AGENTS,
AND DISTRIBUTORS,**

FOR

**PILOT RADIO & TUBE
CORPORATION**

LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.

**THE LARGEST RADIO
PLANT IN THE WORLD**

MYSTERY OF THE ATOM.

LORD RUTHERFORD'S NEW X-RAY DISCOVERY.

An X-ray discovery of far-reaching importance was announced by Lord Rutherford recently, when he opened the British Institute of Radiology Exhibition at Central Hall, Westminster.

Lord Rutherford said that a scientific problem which had defied solution for years had just been solved at Cambridge.

The question of the origin of the Gamma rays had been a most difficult problem.

"I and my workers in Cambridge have been much interested in this problem," he added. "In the last year—in fact, in the last few weeks—a concentrated attack on the subject has been made in my laboratories."

The Gamma Rays.

"It now seems clear that the Gamma rays arise from the Alpha particles in the nucleus of the atom, and have nothing to do with the electron."

"This discovery will throw light on the nucleus itself, and is a result of great interest and importance."

[The Gamma rays are high-frequency X-rays.]

Dr. J. H. T. Roberts, consulting scientist and formerly engaged on research work with Lord Rutherford in the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, said to the *News Chronicle*:

"This is the first I have heard of Lord Rutherford's discovery. From what I gather from the preliminary statement, I should say it would have a very fundamental effect on our notions of the constitution of the atom."

"It has always been supposed that Gamma rays consist of pulses in the ether set up by sudden changes of motion or stoppages of electrons. It now appears that Lord Rutherford has shown that the rays come from the centre of the atom around which electrons move."

WHAT ELECTRICAL ENERGY IS

Sir James Jeans, in an address to the Institute, endeavoured to answer the question, "What is Radiation?"

He said: "Radiation is made of bullets of electrical energy, hurtling through empty space. They are spinning round as if fired from a rifle, but are also capable of wave-like motions."

These bullet-like particles Sir James termed "photons."

"When we pay our electric light bills," he said, "we are in effect buying photons. The electric light company may tell us we are paying for a unit of our energy."

What they really mean is that we are paying £17,000,000 an ounce for our photons.

No Charge.

"Yet, the sun is distributing photons free of charge throughout space at the rate of over 4,000,000 tons a second. This gives us some idea of the amazing prodigality and generosity of nature as compared with similar qualities in the electric light companies! (Laughter.)"

"If we could learn the secret of annihilating matter," Sir James added, "we could turn an ounce of base matter of any kind into an ounce of photons, and we should have energy of which the present value is about £17,000,000."

"Doubtless prices would be lower then!"

ULTRA SHORT WAVE WIRELESS.

IMPORTANT DEMONSTRATION BY MARCONI.

TWENTY-FIVE MILES ON FIFTY CENTIMETRES.

In the presence of representatives of the Italian Government, an official demonstration took place on November 20 in Italy between Santa Margherita Ligure and Levante—a distance of 25 miles—of the new Marconi quasi-optical, ultra-short wave radio-telephone system. The wave length used was only 50 centimetres (the same as that employed in the previous demonstration recently carried out between Santa Margherita Ligure and Sestri Levante over a distance of 11 miles), corresponding to the enormous frequency of sixty million cycles per second.

The success of the demonstration was all the more complete because, although the range had been increased from 11 to 25 miles, the margin in the signal strength was such as clearly to indicate to all present that the apparatus used was capable of covering a considerably greater distance.

Marconi's Early Experiments with Ultra-Short Waves.

In an interview granted immediately after the demonstration to representatives of the Press, His Excellency the Marchese Marconi made the following interesting statement:

"Since 1893, when I was already experimenting with wavelengths of 20 centimetres, I had no doubt in my mind but that the short waves, which are called quasi-optical because they behave very much like the waves of visible light, would one day come into use for commercial communications. The results of those very early tests were confirmed by the more recent experiments I carried out at Leghorn during the world-war using a wavelength of 50 centimetres. However, nobody, myself included, had then succeeded in producing ultra short wave apparatus sufficiently powerful, economical, and reliable to justify its immediate use for Public Telephone or Telegraph Services over suitable distances."

To Be Used For Public Telephone Services in Italy.

"During the last six months, my assistants, particularly Mr. G. A. Mathieu, and myself have been concentrating our efforts towards a commercial solution of the problem and many unexpected and valuable discoveries have been made. I would, therefore, ask you not to consider this demonstration as a mere scientific experiment, but as a test of a new practical and commercial radio-system which will very shortly be used for public services in Italy. Owing to its simplicity the new system is very moderate in price and in running costs: it will thus soon afford to the inhabitants of many small islands scattered in the Mediterranean a reliable telephone service which they could not, heretofore, enjoy in consequence of the high cost of the submarine cable telegraphic installation."

Requested to state whether it was correct that the application of this "quasi-optical" wave was strictly limited to very short distance communications, Marchese Marconi added: "Well, at the present stage of our knowledge I do not anticipate a reliable range of more than about 100 miles; but this is of course a very useful range in itself and could, of course, be very greatly increased by making use of relays or repeaters wherever possible."

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN NEAR FUTURE

[BRITISH AND BRITISH WIRELESS.]

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Important developments planned for the near future, like the Empire-wide programme which will materialise within a year, are stated to have influenced the Government's decision in connection with the appointment of the Governors of the British Broadcasting Corporation, in consequence of the expiration of the present Board's five-year tenure of office.

Lord Gifford has been re-appointed Vice-Chairman for a period of five years. Viscountess Snowden and Dr. Montague Rendall have been re-appointed Governors for a period of one year.

The King has also approved the appointment of the well-known commercial and financial expert, Mr. Harold G. Brown to be a Governor for five years. Mr. Brown takes the place vacated by Sir Gordon Nairne, who has resigned.

The New Transmitters.

The new Empire broadcasting station which the Broadcasting Corporation is erecting at Daventry will comprise two transmitters, each capable of working on a number of wave lengths so that the various parts of the Empire will be reached at the times suitable for local reception. It is expected that the station will be available for use in a year's time.

Past Year's Work.

In a review of the past year's work, the B.B.C. mention that their stations transmitted for nearly 68,000 hours and the percentage of breakdown time was only .02.

An interesting experiment in testing the suitability for broadcasting purposes of ultra short waves will shortly be made in conjunction with Marconi's Corporation engineers and a special transmitter using waves in a 6.5 to 8 metres wave band is being installed at Broadcasting House, the huge new headquarters, to which the Corporation's activities are gradually being transferred from Savoy Hill.

TINKERING WITH THE RADIO SPOILS LISTENING FOR OTHERS.

Women make the best radio listeners, because they listen instead of tinkering with the set, and because their light touch enables them to tune the set better.

Men tune in more hurriedly and less finely, being content to accept the programme so soon as they bring it in.

Women give the tuning knob just that extra touch which turns off harsh and scratchy tones and secures the broad, warm tones that complete tuning affords.

Women, too, cause the least oscillation. Their light touch enables them to twist the reaction dial to its finest point—one fraction past that and neighbours know all about it.

Perfect tuning results in bringing in stations of satisfactory strength and clarity with a minimum of reaction. The ether-searching hand who wants stations at any price knows that by twirling the reaction dial until it reaches a point when another fraction of a turn would cause the set to oscillate will increase sensitivity, so that stations pour in.

That, surely, is not the apex of radio enjoyment; there is something better than that.

Quality is better than range. It is more satisfactory to get 20 stations at high quality than 30 at

poor quality. Additional stations may be secured by tuning right up to the oscillation point, but—apart from the risk of causing oscillation by turning a fraction too far—there is the danger of depreciating quality in reception.

Excessive reaction will coarsen the quality generally by squeezing the treble notes and roughening the bass.

Tests for Sets.

Modern sets are so carefully constructed that excessive reaction is totally unnecessary; ample stations

can be brought in with hair-line tuning and no undue employment of the reactive principle.

It must be remembered that the leading radio-manufacturers test their sets to exhaustion point. Between 15 and 20 different classes of tests are administered, from the smallest twist of screw to the electrical wave-tests in a copper-sheathed room.

Sets can now get a fine range of stations without any fear of oscillation so long as it is carefully tuned in. In such tuning women are better than men.

HAVE YOU HEARD THESE?

Here are lists of long-wave and short-wave stations which should be picked up by anyone in Hong Kong who has a moderately good set suitable for receiving weak signals. Success in picking up these stations also depends very largely upon favourable atmospheric conditions. Readers are invited to add to this list should they succeed in picking up any station not included in either of these lists.

LONG-WAVE STATIONS.

Wave length (Metres)	Station	Call Sign	Kilo-cycle
980	Manila	K.Z.I.B.	1,188
277	Shanghai	K.S.M.S.	1,083
345	Tokyo	J.O.A.K.	870
303	Hiroshima	J.O.F.K.	850
355	Hong Kong	Z.E.W.	846
367.1	Bombay	V.U.B.	840
361	Sapporo	J.O.I.K.	830
366	Kaijo	J.O.D.K.	820
370	Nagoya	J.O.K.K.	810
370.4	Calcutta	V.T.O.	800
380	Kumamoto	J.O.G.K.	790
380	Sanda	J.O.H.K.	770
395	Dairen	J.O.A.K.	760
400	Osaka	J.O.B.K.	750
410	Canton	C.M.B.	738
480	Manila	K.Z.R.M.	625

SHORT-WAVE STATIONS.

Wave length (Metres)	Station	Call Sign	Kilo Cycles	Time (Hong Kong) of Working
67.65	Dobnitz (Germany)	A.F.K.	4,436	Mon., Wed. & Fri. 6 p.m. & 2 a.m.
60.12	Khabarovsk (Russia)	R.A.P.	4,980	9-10 p.m.
56.7	Nagasaki	A.G.J.	5,291	Not regular
50	Moscow	R.F.N.	6,000	Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8 p.m.
46.5	Rome	I.M.A.	6,450	Sunday mid night
42	Port	A.G.	7,142	Daily 6.30 p.m. & 11 p.m.
41.8	Singapore	V.S.I.A.B.	7,180	Not regular
39.8	Kootwijk (Holland)	P.C.L.	7,780	Daily 11 p.m.
37	Bangkok (Siam)	H.S.A.P.J.	8,108	Tues. & Fri. 8 p.m.—1 a.m.
35.5	Sydney	T.B.L.	8,220	Not regular
31.55	Melbourne	S.L.O.	9,508	Not regular
31.48	Schneeberg	W.S.X.A.F.	9,580	Daily 7 a.m.
31.30	Eindhoven (Holland)	P.C.J.	9,620	Fri. 3 a.m., Sat. 8 a.m. & 10 a.m.
31.28	Sydney	T.B.C.	9,630	Not regular
31	Nairobi (Kenya)	T.L.O.	9,677	Midnight daily
28.5	Sydney	M.H.	10,520	Not regular
27.8	Bangkok	P.T.E.	11,020	Midnight—8 a.m. daily
26.53	Chelmsford (England)	G.S.W.	11,701	7.30 p.m. & 11 a.m. daily, except Sat. day and Sunday
24.5	Manila	K.I.X.R.	12,240	Nightly
23.35	Schneeberg	W.S.X.O.	12,860	4 a.m. Wed., Fri., Sat.
18.88	Bangkok	P.L.G.	15,100	Daily 6.30 p.m. to midnight
18.4	Kootwijk (Holland)	P.C.L.	16,304	Daily 7 p.m.
17.4	Bangkok	P.L.F.	17,280	Daily 8 p.m. to midnight
16.9	Bangkok	H.S.I.P.J.	17,701	Sundays 7 p.m. & midnight
16.3	Kootwijk (Holland)	P.C.K.	18,404	Each afternoon
16.74	Bangkok	P.L.E.	18,220	Daily 6.30—7 p.m.
15.5	Nancy (France)	P.L.E.	19,351	Daily 8 a.m.
15.93	Pittsburg	W.S.X.K.	21,341	Not regular

[Allowance must be made for "summer-time" in most European countries, which is one hour ahead of time time.]

Ideal for New Year's Gifts. PILOT A.C. Midget Superheterodyne (Lowest Price Ever Offered.)

1932 Model Engineering Features

7-Tube Superhet. Circuit

(Including Multi-Mu Screen Grid and Power Pentode Tubes.)

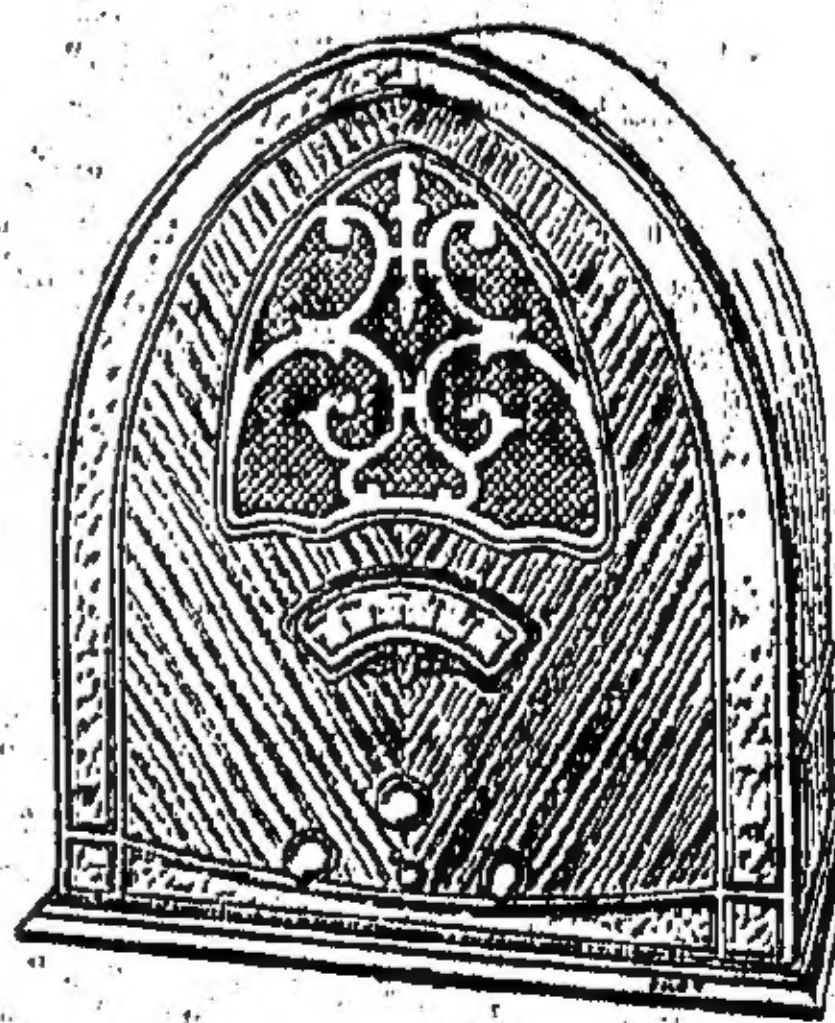
Hair Line Selectivity

Volume and Tone Controls

Local—Distance Switch

Pick-up Connection

Moving Coil Speaker



Skilled Radio Experts
Supervision

Free Service to Patrons

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

Sole Distributors

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CENTRAL

TO-DAY ONLY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 and 9.20 p.m.A RETURN
ENGAGEMENT!
BY SPECIAL REQUEST!
PRIMITIVE LOVE
IN THE
SOUTH-SEA ISLANDS!WITH
SPECIAL ADDED
MUSICAL ATTRACTION!
A HIGH-CLASS
ENTERTAINMENT!DICK LEUTERIO
AND
HIS CAPITOLIANS
(A Paramount Pictures Orchestra in
Hollywood.)ANOTHER NEW
MUSICAL PROGRAMME!

- 1.—HOT AND BOTHERED.
- 2.—COME EASY, GO EASY,
LOVE.
- 3.—FALLING IN LOVE AGAIN
(Incidental singing).
- 4.—CAPITOLIANS (Medley).
- a.—Madame Butterfly Introduction.
- b.—Rose in a bud.
- c.—Heart of Miao.
- d.—Sextette from "Lucia di Lamermoor."

Prices as usual!
Book Early!
TELEPHONE 25720.
Note—Music programme com-
pletely changes with the
change of programme.

NEXT CHANGE

TO-DAY AT THE
CINEMA.

HONG KONG.

Central.
King's.
Queen's.
World.

KOWLOON.

Star.

COMING.

Central.
"Mothers Millions."
"Common Law."
"Dirigible."
With Jack Holt.
"The Common Law."
"Charley's Aunt."
With Charles Ruggles and
Jane Collier.
"Are You There?"
With Beatrice Lillie.

King's.
"Transatlantic."
"Merely Mary Ann."
"Bad Girl."

Queen's.
"Love is Like That."
"Man in Possession."
"The Ghost Train."
"The Lion's Mail."

World.
"Dawn Patrol."
"High Society Blues."
"Dynamite."
"Love's Identity" (Part 2)
(Chinese picture).
"Be Yourself."
Ep. 4 (Chinese picture).

Star.
"Romance."
"Three Live Ghosts."
"Good News."

SHOWING

TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10
7.15 & 9.30 p.m.Chico, Harpo
Groucho, ZeppoTHE 4 MARX
BROTHERS
IN
"Monkey Business"
A Paramount Picture

BOOKING

AT THE
THEATRE
TEL. 25313.

NEXT CHANGE

EDMUND
LOWE
LOIS
MORAN

MOVIE NEWS

ON THE SCREEN IN HONG KONG.

"TRANSATLANTIC."

A man who probably has played
more diversified roles than any
other actor on the screen is en-
acting one of the featured roles in
"Transatlantic," the Fox romantic
drama, which comes to the King's
Theatre next Sunday with Edmund
Lowe and Lois Moran in the leading
roles.He is Jean Hersholt, who started
his career as a portrait painter and
who now applies his artistic ability to
his astounding makeup such as the
one he wears in this production.Hersholt, who has been in pic-
tures since 1914, has played almost
every conceivable type or role. He
and the late Lon Chaney started
experimenting with makeup to-
gether. They shared the same dress-
ing room when they began their
careers with Universal and used
to try out disguises on each other.
Chaney tended toward the sinister,
while Hersholt played more lovable
characters.In "Transatlantic," he portrays
an old German lens grinder, who
has invested his life's savings in a
trip to the fatherland on an ocean
liner with his young and beautiful
daughter. Aboard ship he learns
that the bank failed and that the
president of the bank is a fellow
passenger.Other passengers who further
complicate the delicate situation
are the banker's wife, his mistress,
a Robin Hood type of gambler and
an infamous international crook.
The cast, in addition to Hersholt,
consists of John Halliday, Gretchen
Nissen and Myrna Loy.
William K. Howard directed.

"DAWN PATROL."

BASED ON AN ACTUAL
INCIDENT."The Dawn Patrol," the first
National Vitaphone production
starring Richard Barthelmess now
playing at the Queen's Theatre, is
based on an actual incident in the
experience of Howard Hawks, the
director, who began his air career
in 1917 at the outbreak of Ameri-
can's entrance into the World War.
This idea was turned over to John
Mink Saunders, author of
"Wings," "Legion of the Con-
demned" and other stories, and was
thus developed into what is being
called as the most dramatic story
in Barthelmess' career.

"DIRIGIBLE."

AIR THRILLS AND LOVE
DRAMA AT CENTRAL.Everyone remembers Longfellow's
"Courtship of Miles Standish,"
and the lines in which Priscilla
cavily asks, "Why don't you speak
for yourself, John?" And in Co-
lumbia Pictures' latest feature
"Dirigible," which comes to the
Central Theatre on Friday, many
women will doubtless ask why
John, or rather, Jack Bradon
doesn't speak for himself.Jack Holt plays the role of Jack
Bradon who is the commander of
the gigantic dirigible Pensecola.
Bradon is deeply in love with the
wife of his best friend, Frisky
Pierce, who is a famous airplane
pilot. Frisky and his wife Helen
have their disputes—what mar-
ried couple does not—and Jack
Bradon is frequently called upon
to act as arbiter of some of their
most acute differences. He often
feels that his love for Helen is
much more sincere and unselfish
than that of her husband and be-
lieves that if Helen knew the real
depths of his devotion she would
undoubtedly respond to him.Bradon and Frisky and Louis
Rondelle, a noted Arctic explorer,
decide to start for the South Pole
in Bradon's giant dirigible.
Frisky's airplane is to be hooked
under the great airship and is to
be used in the final dash to the
Pole. Helen Pierce hears of the
plan and is consumed with an-
xiety for her husband's safety. She
begs Bradon not to take Frisky
along. So Bradon sacrifices the
ambition of his best friend be-
cause he feels his first duty is to
Helen.But Bradon's first polar expedi-
tion is a failure and Frisky goes
off on one of his own. It is then
that Jack Bradon's temptation to
tell Helen of his love is almost ir-
resistible. Time and time again he
almost speaks for himself.Jack Holt, as Jack Bradon, and
Ralph Graves as Frisky Pierce,
head the cast of "Dirigible." Ray
Wray plays the feminine lead. The
remainder of the cast is made up
of a well-known group of screen
artists, including Hobart Bosworth,
Roscoe Karns, Harold Goodwin
and Clarence Muse. Frank Capra,
who is credited with many motion
picture successes, is the director of
"Dirigible.""MONKEY BUSINESS"
AT THE KING'S.SOME INCIDENTS IN CHICO
MARX'S LIFE.Chico Marx is a pianist who be-
came a comedian as a sideline and
found his humour more profitable
than his music.His start in the entertainment
world as a piano player in a New
York neighbourhood vaudeville
house more than twenty years ago
was recalled recently by Chico at
the Paramount studios where the
Four Marx Brothers were filming
"Monkey Business.""I was getting \$5 a week," Chico
said. "One night the manager told
me I looked husky and offered to
increase my wages to \$8 a week if I
would wrestle one of the perform-
ers as an added attraction at each
show. I accepted."Later, he wanted to work
me in as a monologist. So I
bargained with him and, by throw-
ing in a song and a dance, I was
raised to \$10 a week for my stage
appearance, wrestling and piano
playing."Although he has done stage and
screen comedy ever since, Chico has
never allowed his piano work to
drop. He has a solo in every stage
show and screen production and is
considered one of the most skilled
pianists in the country to-day.And whenever Chico plays his
piano, then you can be sure Harpo
is going to follow on his harpo.
The silent (vocally) member of the
quartet is every bit as adept on the
heavenly instrument as Chico is on
the "horse's teeth."Their virtuoso interval in "Mon-
key Business" comes after they
leave the transatlantic liner on
which they had been hilarious stow-
aways, and when attending a party
given at the luxurious home of one
of the passengers they had met on
their crossing to America."Monkey Business" is showing at
the King's Theatre to-day.It is third of the Marx Brothers
comedies, the earlier ones being
"The Cocoanuts" and "Animal
Crackers.""THE MAN IN
POSSESSION."AS A "TROUBLESOME
YOUNG MAN."Robert Montgomery began his
famous role in "The Big House"
by going into prison. He reverses
the order in his new Metro-Gold-
wyn-Mayer picture, "The Man in
Possession," which comes to the
Queen's Theatre to-morrow. For in
this picture Montgomery emerges
from jail in the opening scene.It is his shocked family's attempts
to get him out of the country that
start the complications of the plot,
which finally end in a number of
hilarious situations, when Mont-
gomery poses as a butler in the
home of the attractive but penniless
widow who is trying to marry his
brother for money.Sam Wood directed the Metro-
Goldwyn-Mayer production, which
was adapted from the Broadway
stage success of H. M. Harwood.
Charlotte Greenwood has a featured
supporting role as a cockney maid
who gets into all sorts of difficulties
with the fresh butler.Irene Purcell, who recently scored
opposite William Haines in "Just
a Gigolo," is Montgomery's leading
woman and the cast also includes
C. Aubrey Smith, Beryl Mercer,
Reginald Owen and Alan Mowbray.Mr. Conway thereupon asked for
a short adjournment while the mat-
ter was being considered. This
was granted, and Mr. Chaplin, in
the centre of four or five friends,
went into the private room for
counsel and solicitors, where he
conferred with Mr. Conway.A quarter of an hour after the
conference began, Judge Tobin re-
turned to Court and said to junior
counsel: "Let them come back and
the case go on or be settled. I don't
propose to wait here all day; I
don't propose that public time
should be wasted."Counsel replied: "We have
drafted a statement and Mr.
Chaplin is considering if he will
consent to it."

Back Through the Crowd.

The Judge: Let Miss Shepherd
go into the box.Miss Shepherd was once more
called while Mr. Chaplin and Mr.
Conway were still absent from the
court. She was questioned by Mr.
Mearns concerning an article pub-
lished in a newspaper in March
of this year headed "Charlie's Se-
cretary."Judge Tobin (interposing) said:
"The case is being conducted in a
most extraordinary way, but I am
not blaming you, Mr. Mearns."At this point there was a stir at
the entrance to the court and Mr.
Chaplin and his legal advisers
pushed their way through the
crowd which had gathered at the
door.Mr. Conway said: "I am glad
to say that, thanks to your indu-
gence, the case has been settled. It
will be settled on these terms. That
Mr. Chaplin, who was never out to
fight the question of amount, con-
sents to judgment in full, with
costs."

(Continued on Page 12.)

CHARLES CHAPLIN
IN WITNESS-BOX."SPEAK UP, PLEASE!"...
JUDGE TOBIN.FILM STAR'S INTRODUCTION
TO BRITISH COURTS.At the resumed hearing of the
case in which Charles Chaplin was
sued by Miss Mary Shepherd for
£100 for services rendered during
the actor's visit to London, the
Judge, Sir Alfred Tobin, said that
as there was no objection, he would
allow Mr. Chaplin to go into the
box."But," he added, "if he says
anything contradictory to what the
plaintiff has stated, the case must
go on."Mr. Chaplin then entered the
box.Mr. Conway: Are you the defend-
ant in this action?Mr. Chaplin (in a low voice):
Yes.The Judge: Will you speak up,
please? I want to hear your voice.Mr. Chaplin (in a louder voice):
Yes.Mr. Conway: When this action
was first started did you know per-
sonally anything of the work being
done on your behalf?Mr. Chaplin: In a general way,
yes. She was answering my mail,
segregating the personal mail from
what we term, the fan mail.

Judge's Comment.

The Judge: She has sworn that
assistants did that. If this is con-
tradictory evidence, I cannot allow
it. I can allow no contradiction of
the lady's evidence.Mr. Chaplin: My understanding
was that—
Mr. Lincoln: I was informed that
Mr. Chaplin wished to go into the
box to say that he did not wish to
incur any offence to the prominent
persons whose names have been
mentioned—in other words, in some
sense to excuse himself and to say
that he did not wish to intend any
disrespect to these people. If he
wishes to make that statement I
agree.The Judge: I cannot allow this
examination.Mr. Chaplin: I just want to ex-
plain myself and say that as far as
my knowledge goes when the lady
was engaged I had been given to
understand by my secretary that
her duties were as I have men-
tioned.Judge Tobin: You have agreed to
judgment, I understand. Why have
you come into the box? You
exonerate the lady from blame of
any kind?Mr. Chaplin: Of any blame? I
am not blaming the lady. She is
blaming me. Personally, I have not
blamed her.Judge Tobin: Were you not sit-
ting in court yesterday?

Mr. Chaplin: I was not.

"It is a pity."

Judge Tobin: It is a pity you
were not.

Mr. Chaplin: Yes, it is a pity.

The Judge: You did not know
what was said, but I do.

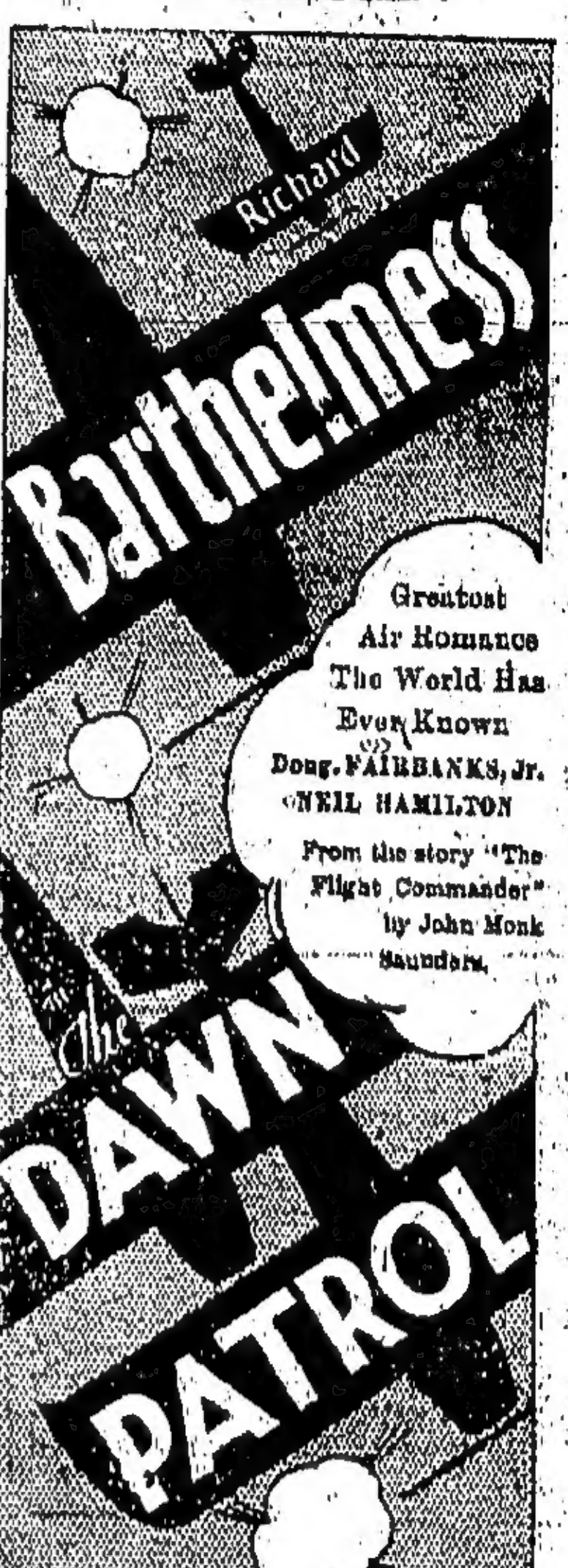
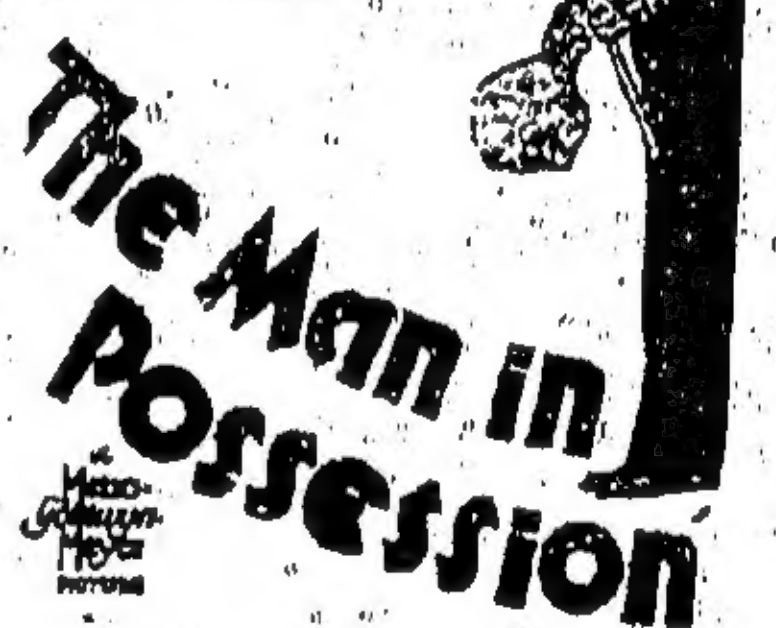
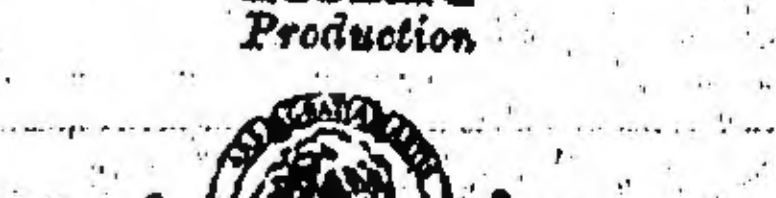
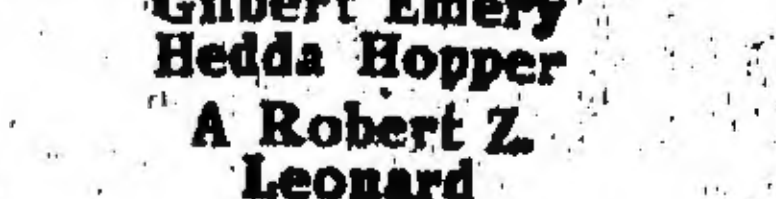
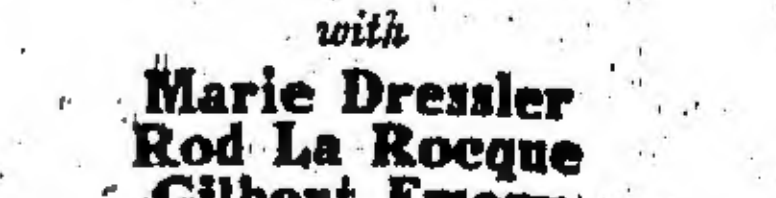
Mr. Chaplin: Yes, I know.

Judge Tobin: Do you express
any regret for that, or not?Mr. Chaplin: I certainly do, but
I do not assume that I did it my-
self.Judge Tobin: Of course you did
not do it yourself, but your counsel
did it on instructions.Mr. Chaplin: On instruction I
did not.Mr. Chaplin went on to say, "I
am just trying to explain—" when
Judge Tobin interrupted him."Was the lady a thoroughly good
secretary?" he asked.Mr. Chaplin: That I am not in
a position to say.Judge Tobin: I propose to hear
no more. The case must either go
on or be settled, whichever you like.Mr. Chaplin: I just want to ex-
plain.Judge Tobin (again interposing):
This is not the way that cases are
conducted in this country, however
they are conducted elsewhere. The
case will go on or not, whichever
you like.Mr. Lincoln: Do you wish to
say anything about the Prime
Minister?Mr. Chaplin (emphatically): I
do not wish to mention him. I re-
gret that prominent persons have
been mentioned. That is one reason
why I wish to make a statement,
and for no other reason.Judge Tobin: I do not propose to
allow the cross-examination of
Mr. Chaplin. I will not allow the
proceedings to be taken any fur-
ther. The case is either settled, or
we go on.An usher spoke to Mr. Chaplin,
who was standing looking rather
bowed in the box, and he then
stood down and engaged in a thin-
pered consultation with his counsel.

Miss Shepherd Recalled.

Mr. Conway then intimated that
the case must go on.On the direction of the judge,
Miss Shepherd again went into the
box, but almost immediately the
judge said:"The only commonsense way is
that Mr. Chaplin should put down
in writing what he agrees to be
said. He should put down in writ-
ing what he wishes to say, and if
you agree with it, then let him say
it."

(Continued on Previous Column.)

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BE GAY"THE YEAR'S
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON
355 METRES.

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Stock quotations.
11.30 a.m.—Chinese music.
12.30 p.m.—European programme of
Victor and H.M.V. records.
1 p.m.—Local time and weather
report.
1.30 p.m.—Rugby Press news, mail
notice, etc.
2 p.m.—Close down.
3 to 6 p.m.—Chinese recorded pro-
gramme.
6 to 8 p.m.—Chinese concert from
the Studio.
8 p.m. to 12 midnight.—European
programme of Victor and
H.M.V. records.
8 p.m.—Local time, weather report,
stock and mail, etc.
8.08 to 8.27 p.m.—"Daphnis et
Chloe—Suite No. 3" (Maurice
Ravel).—Boston Symphony Or-
chestra under the direction of
Serge Koussevitzky.—7143/7144.
8.27 to 9.15 p.m.—

Concert Items.

Song—"The Wren" (Rosier-Bene-
dict).—Marion Talley (Soprano).
—1163.
Piano Solo—"Suggestion Diabo-
lique, Op. 4, No. 4" (Proko-
fiyev).
Piano Solo—"Concerto in E
Minor" (Medtner).—Benno
Moisevitch.—E330.
Song—"The Sands of Dee"
(Kingsley-Clay).
Song—"Punchinello" (Weaver-
ly-Moller).—Reinhold Werren-
rath (Baritone).—6835.
Violin Solo—"Tango" (Elman).
Violin Solo—"Album Leaf"
(Wagner-Wilhelm).—Mischa
Elman.—7495.
Song—"Alton Water" (Burns).
Song—"Annie Laurie" (Tradition-
al).—Mary Garden (Sop-
rano).—1490.
Violoncello Solo—"Jocelyn—Ber-
ceuse" (Godard).
Violoncello Solo—"Evening
Song" (Schumann).—Pablo
Casals.—3630.
Song—"Two Grenadillas"
(Heine-Schmann).—Reinhold
Werrenrath (Baritone).—5463.
9.15 p.m. to 12 midnight.—

Dance Programme.

Fox Trot—"The Hour of Part-
ing."
Fox Trot—"That Little Boy of
Mine."—22738.
Fox Trot—"Never"
Fox Trot—"Without That Gal."
—22760.
Fox Trot—"Come to Me."
Fox Trot—"As Long as You're
There."—22766.
Waltz—"Girl of My Dreams."
Waltz—"Maria, Mari."—21393.
Fox Trot—"Hebbie Jebebie."
Fox Trot—"Minnie, the Mou-
cher."—22763.
Fox Trot—"There's No Other
Girl."
Fox Trot—"I'm all Dressed Up
with a Broken Heart."—22703.
Fox Trot—"My Moonlight
Romance."
Waltz—"Blue Kentucky Moon."
—22390.

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Fox Trot—"Tonight or Never."
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Fox Trot—"I Can't Get Missis-
sippi off my Mind."
Fox Trot—"I Can't Write the
Words."—22795.

Waltz—"That Melody of Love."
Waltz—"Was it a Dream?"—
21397.

Fox Trot—"When You Press
Your Lips to Mine."
Fox Trot—"If I Have to Go on
Without You."—22798.

Fox Trot—"It's a Long Time
Between Kisses."
Fox Trot—"Love Letters in the
Sand."—22799.

Fox Trot—"Good-night, Sweet-
heart."
Waltz—"So Close to Me."—22825.

Fox Trot—"Moanin'."
Fox Trot—"The Mystery Song."
—22800.

Fox Trot—"Let's Drift Away on
Dreamer's Bay."
Fox Trot—"Now That I Need
You, You're Gone."—22803.

Fox Trot—"How's Your Uncle?"
Fox Trot—"I Idolize my Baby's
Eyes."—22803.

Waltz—"I'm Just a Dancing
Sweetheart."
Waltz—"The Kiss That You've
Forgotten."—22796.

Fox Trot—"I Love to Hear a
Military Band."
Fox Trot—"Oh! Mo'nah."—
22822.

Fox Trot—"Beside an Open Fire-
place."
Fox Trot—"Love Made a Gypsy
Out of Me."—22824.

Fox Trot—"I Don't Know Why."
Fox Trot—"Guilty."—22817.

Waltz—"The Same as We Used
to Do."
Fox Trot—"Mary Jane."—22826.

Fox Trot—"I'm Thru with
Love."
Fox Trot—"You Don't Know
What You're Doin'."—22877.

Fox Trot—"Sweepin' the Clouds
Away."
Fox Trot—"Any Time's the Time
to Fall in Love."—22346.

Fox Trot—"All I Want is Just
One."
For Trot—"Dancing to Save
Your Soul."—22364.

Waltz—"One Kiss."
Fox Trot—"Softly, as in a Morn-
ing Sunrise."—21775.

Fox Trot—"Doin' the Rumba."
Fox Trot—"So Sweet."—22829.

Fox Trot—"Deep Night."
Fox Trot—"Weary River."—
21828.

Waltz—"Always."
Waltz—"Princess Flavin—Med-
ley."—19955.

12 midnight—Close down.
All records in the above European
programmes are supplied by Messrs.
Moutrie & Co.

AT
REPULSE BAY HOTEL

A SPECIAL TEA DANCE

FROM 4.30 TO 6.30 P.M.

A Fitting moment for Wonderful drive to Hearty diversion on Glorious day

HAPPY NEW YEAR

THE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

CHRISTMAS COMPETITION

OPEN TO ALL READERS

\$100.00

FOR THE BEST LETTERS

ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS TO STUDY THE ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS ISSUE OF THE HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, AND IN EVERY SUBSEQUENT ISSUE UP TO DECEMBER 28—DECIDE WHICH YOU THINK IS THE BEST, AND WRITE A SHORT LETTER GIVING THE REASONS FOR YOUR DECISION. LETTERS MUST REACH THE ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER NOT LATER THAN JANUARY 1, 1932, AND MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A CUTTING OF THE ADVERTISEMENT YOU HAVE CHOSEN, AND AN ENTRY FORM (PRINTED ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE).

A PRIZE OF \$50.00.

WILL BE GIVEN TO THE WRITER OF THE BEST LETTER.

The Winning Letter, and the advertisement securing most votes, will be published in the Hong Kong Daily Press on January 7, 1932.

WE ARE ALSO OFFERING A PRIZE OF \$10.00 EACH WEEK UP TO CHRISTMAS, FOR THE BEST LETTER GIVING YOUR REASONS FOR YOUR CHOICE OF WHAT YOU CONSIDER TO HAVE BEEN THE BEST ADVERTISEMENT DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK. LETTERS, ACCOMPANIED BY A CUTTING OF THE ADVERTISEMENT CHOSEN, AND AN ENTRY FORM, MUST REACH THE ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER NOT LATER THAN THE FOLLOWING DATES:—

\$10.—4th Competition—Best advertisement between December 14 and 19. Letters must be received by December 22, results published December 30.

\$10.—5th Competition—Best advertisement between December 21 and 25. Letters must be received by December 30, results published January 4.

\$50.—Competition—Best advertisement between November 23 and December 25. Letters must be received by January 1, 1932, results published January 7.

The Editor's Decision is Final.

No correspondence will be entered into.

(No member of the staff of the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS is eligible for this competition.)

Mrs. White, Relief, Se rotary, explained that the matter had been carefully considered, but if the suggestion were adopted the Loyalties would be no better off, as the price of clothes in Dublin was higher than it was here and the clothes would not be so good. The Free State Government had been approached, but the political situation would not admit of anything being done.

The Duke of Portland was re-elected President and the Marquess of Salisbury Chairman.

Speakers, Singers, Athletes TRY

VALDA PASTILLES

the result will delight you

On Sale at all Chemists & Druggists. INSIST on the boxes bearing the name VALDA.

SOUTHERN IRISH LOYALISTS.

POOR RESPONSE TO APPEAL.

STILL SUFFERING SEVERELY.

London, November 13.—Lord Danvers, in the absence through indisposition of Sir A. Boyd-Carpenter, M.P., spoke yesterday at the annual meeting of the Southern Irish Loyalists' Relief Association at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on the distress of the tens of thousands of Irish Loyalists, among whom were ex-R.I.C. men and ex-Service men as well as civilians. Had it not been for the work of the Association, the case of these men, he said, and particularly that of the ex-Service men—who, above all, deserved our gratitude and protection—would have been absolutely hopeless.

In times of great danger, these Loyalists had not hesitated to give their best services to Great Britain and they were now left without protection and to the tender mercies of those who were politically opposed to them. The situation was like nothing that had occurred in all our previous history, he added. Speaking at a native of Southern Ireland, Lord Danvers paid special tribute to the people of English blood, who, having no direct connection with Southern Ireland, yet did such valiant work for these victims. And in this connection he particularly mentioned the Association's former Chairman, the late Duke of Northumberland, and the present Chairman, the Marquess of Salisbury, who presided.

Continued Hardship.

In the report which was adopted, it was stated that the position of ex-Service men and other Loyalists remained unchanged, it being almost impossible to obtain work. Great distress and poverty still existed.

Lord Salisbury referred to the balance in hand as being considerably less than they had last year. Though the response to the appeal, as far as clothing was concerned, had been generous, as far as money was concerned the case was very different, he said.

Lady Butler suggested that, in order to avoid the duty on clothes sent to Ireland, which in the past few years had amounted to £2,000, they should be sold here, and the money sent with which clothes might be bought.

(Continued on previous column.)

KOWLOON MURDER SEQUEL.

JURY RETURN OPEN VERDICT IN CARSTAIRS INQUEST

NO EVIDENCE OF MOTIVE.

The inquiry into the death of Mr. Douglas Carstairs, district manager of the Navy, Army and Air Force Institute, who was found dead in his bed-room at 2, Luna Buildings, Kowloon, on the morning of May 21, with a dagger in his abdomen, was concluded at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court yesterday. Mr. J. A. Fraser sat as Coroner, assisted by a jury comprised of Messrs. A.D. Humphreys, (foreman) J. M. N. Silva and K. H. Tan.

It will be recalled that the deceased entertained three friends at his house to a dinner on the night of the murder. When the three friends departed, which was at about 2 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Carstairs was in good spirits.

The first sign that something was wrong came when Mr. Carstairs' houseboy who apparently had been in the habit of sleeping out, found that he could not gain entrance to the house, owing to the back door being locked. After waiting some time and getting no response from his knocks, the boy became alarmed and consulted a neighbour, Mrs. Miller.

In a Pool of Blood.

Together they went to the front door, which incidentally was open. They then went up to Mr. Carstairs' bedroom, and found the deceased lying in a pool of blood.

At yesterday's hearing the man, who was employed by Mr. Carstairs, corroborated the boy's evidence which had been given at a previous hearing.

Mr. V. Sanderford, who was one of the three friends entertained by Mr. Carstairs, stated that they had a few drinks on that night, and that Mr. Carstairs was sober and was quite cheerful during the whole evening.

Mrs. Miller, who was one of the first to discover the tragedy, deposed to having been called by Mr. Carstairs' boy. On the day before the tragedy occurred she complained to her of not feeling well, and said that he probably had an attack of malaria. However, just before dinner, he came to her house when he looked quite cheerful.

Evidence as to the investigations made by the police was given by Sub-Inspector Eleton, who stated that he examined the room, and found that all the windows were shut except a small opening on the left. Nothing apparently had been disturbed except a drawer which only contained handkerchiefs.

Coroner's Summing-up.

The Coroner, in summing up said: "The facts of the case are very unusual. In the first place it is unusual for a European to be stabbed in circumstances like these. In the second place there are unusual circumstances about the death. The deceased had a good position in the Colony, had a flat of his own, had no financial worries and was in fair bodily health. He went to bed on the previous night apparently in good health and spirits. He was found dead with a dagger in his abdomen."

(Continued on next column.)

DUEL CHALLENGE COMEDY.

GAUNTLET FLUNG DOWN BY GLOVE MAKER.

QUARREL ABOUT A WOMAN.

Hitchin, Nov. 22.—An officer of the Royal Air Force has been challenged to a duel "with swords or pistols" by a local glove manufacturer, a naturalised Englishman of German origin.

This is the sequel to a quarrel in which a woman's name was mentioned recently in a Hitchin hotel between the officer and Mr. E. E. Reichenbach, who lives at Hitchin. Mr. Reichenbach, who set up his glove factory in the town a few years ago, wrote a letter to the officer the following morning, inviting him to meet him "somewhere on the Continent convenient to both of us and there with swords or pistols fight a duel and so satisfy the honour of each of us."

Duels Barred.

The officer laughed loudly when he received the letter—and then became perplexed.

Officers are not allowed to fight duels. He knew that. So he consulted his brother officers, who told him to ignore the challenge.

Meanwhile, Mr. Reichenbach, instead of putting in some practice with revolvers and swords, solved the difficulty by writing another letter to the officer, and, as a result, the duel will not take place.

"Honour has been satisfied in another way," he said to me to-day, and I understand that the two have shaken hands and become friends again.

Mr. Reichenbach waved aside the matter of the duel and preferred to speak about other gloves he is throwing down in a challenge to foreign manufacturers.

In his abdomen. The doctor who gave evidence said that if the wound was self-inflicted it would have been a very difficult operation, but on the other hand there was no evidence to show that he was killed by anyone. Nothing was disturbed in the room. There was no struggle. There was no evidence as to who killed the man or as to whether he killed himself or not. If he had been killed by somebody no motive has been mentioned or suggested.

Mr. Fraser then referred to a letter which he received from the Shanghai Municipal Council. It stated that Mr. Carstairs was a capable man, and, apart from some minor irregularities, appeared to lead a happy life. He was, however, not very popular with the Chinese and European staff under him owing to his hasty temper.

"Now I should tell you that there are three verdicts you can bring in, viz., murder, suicide, and an open verdict."

Open Verdict.

The foreman of the jury announced that the jury were unanimous in giving an open verdict.

The Coroner: I entirely agree with you, and the verdict will be that the deceased died as a result of stab wounds in the abdomen and that there is no evidence to show by whom they were caused.

\$2 FINE FOR SMOKING IN COURT.

A young man who was found smoking in Whitechapel County Court was taken by the usher before Judge Oliver, who promptly fined him 22 or seven days' imprisonment.

Smoking in Court is a contempt for which a fine of 25 can be inflicted.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN

is obtainable at

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY

GLOUCESTER BUILDING, PEDDER STREET

MILKMAID STERILISED NATURAL IS A MILK NESTLE PRODUCT

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"SATISFACTION REIGNS"

A speaking picture of one of our many satisfied customers

"YOU SIMPLY CAN-NOT GO ELSEWHERE

IF YOU WANT THE BEST IN FESTIVE FARE!"

Orders are now being received for Turkeys, Geese, Capons, Chickens, Ducks, English Hams,

Farm Fed Pork, Sucking Pigs, etc., etc.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.



CLYDELLA' SPORTS SHIRTS

From the first time you play in a "Clydella" fine flannel shirt, you'll recognise that sports needs have been specially studied. The perfect "Clydella" cut and tailoring effect a freedom of action you've probably never before experienced. A "Clydella" shirt looks as good as it feels—it makes a "good return" from every laundering. Hard wear does not alter its rich soft texture, and it is *guaranteed* *unshrinkable*.

MACKINTOSH'S LTD

When ordering your
Biscuits
from the
Compradore
Stores
be sure they are



Agents—

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

Beg to notify the public that, on account of their continually progressive business, they are removing on

JANUARY 1st, 1932,

to larger premises in

GLOUCESTER BUILDING,

2nd FLOOR, SOUTH EAST CORNER

(next to Exchange Building, entrance from Des Voeux Road)

B. W. TAPE, Resident Secretary.

CRUSADE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

TWO NEW HOSPITAL WARDS OPENED.

GOVERNOR SPEAKS ON MENACE OF DREAD DISEASE.

The new tuberculosis wards of the Kwong Wah Hospital, Yaumatei, were opened by His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Peel, yesterday morning in the presence of many prominent Chinese and foreign residents. His Excellency, with whom was Lady Peel, was met at the hospital by a reception committee consisting of Mr. Ngan Shing Kwan, Chairman of the Hospital, Dr. R. H. Kotewall, and other members of the Hospital Committee.

Sir William and Lady Peel were thanked for their presence by Mr. Ngan Shing Kwan, who gave a resume of the history of the hospital and detailed the events leading up to the providing of the new tuberculosis wards, and mentioned that in the latter there was accommodation for 35 patients.

H. E.'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor said:—It gives me very great pleasure to open to-day these new tuberculosis wards of the Kwong Wah Hospital. In the early years of this century the population of Kowloon had grown very considerably. The patients in need of hospital treatment still had to be taken across the harbour, and sent to the G.C.H. or the Tung Wah Hospital. The disadvantages of this are obvious. In 1908 the Board of Directors of the Tung Wah Hospital undertook to raise by voluntary subscriptions from the Chinese community a fund for the provision of a new hospital in Kowloon to be organised on the same lines as the Tung Wah Hospital. Mr. Ngan Shing-kwan has given us a brief history of the establishment of this institution and of its subsequent development.

Needs of the Colony.

It shows a wonderful record of progress, reflecting the greatest credit on the various committees who have had the management of this hospital. In erecting these wards which it is my privilege to open to-day, the committee has shown a wise appreciation of the needs of the Colony. I am glad that Mr. Ngan, who four years ago was so anxious for such wards to be built, has now the pleasure of seeing them completed during his term of office as chairman.

The scourge of tuberculosis in Hong Kong requires no stressing from me. It is truly terrible, and any effort to deal with it deserves the greatest commendation. There are advocates of sanatoria for such patients, but my experience, and that of most others who have lived long in the East, shows that patients are very reluctant to come to such sanatoria until the disease has gone so far that cure is impossible. While therefore it may be true that treatment in a wider and more open space may have greater advantage, it is essential that some accommodation for patients should be found near enough to their houses to attract them to seek it. I am convinced, as I have said before, that the only way to deal with this disease is by a reconstruction of the town, and increased efforts to make people live according to more sanitary principles.

Habit of Spitting.

This is a herculean task, however, and will take time, and meanwhile we must do what we can in the way of affording proper treatment. I congratulate the Directors on this latest development, but I would stress the necessity of inculcating some better principles among the people, with a view to prevent of disease. The habit of spitting, for instance, is a most serious contributory cause; and I am glad that recent steps have been taken to tackle this habit. Propaganda should also be undertaken with a view to stressing the necessity for open spaces and ventilation in houses and tenements.

The Tung Wah, Tung Wah East and Kwong Wah Hospitals occupy a unique position in this Colony, and the post of chairman of the committee is regarded, rightly, as a very great honour indeed. The aims of the hospitals have been to give facilities to the Chinese community for western treatment, while

(Continued on next Column.)

PEAK OF EPIDEMIC REACHED.

WELCOME ANNOUNCEMENT BY M.O.H.

"IMPROVEMENT MAY BE EXPECTED IN TWO DAYS."

"The peak of the epidemic has definitely been reached, and we may look for an improvement within the next two days."

This optimistic statement, by far the most cheering issued by the Medical Officer of Health since the epidemic was first detected, was made by Dr. G. W. Pope in an interview with a *Daily Press* representative late yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Pope stated that diphtheria was unlike some diseases such as typhoid, when, immediately the source of infection was discovered and obliterated, the number of cases commenced to decline, as although in this instance the source of the epidemic had been detected, there must of necessity remain a number of cases which will become infected through human contact.

The Worst Over.

Having regard to the period of incubation, which is from two to four days, and to the fact that the public did not really become aware of the need for preventive measures until Tuesday last, Dr. Pope continued:

(Continued on next Column.)

still providing Chinese methods for those who prefer it. This is an admirable and broad view and the result has been to reconcile many of the Chinese to the more advanced western methods.

"The house surgeons of the hospitals have been trained in western medicine, and I take this opportunity of congratulating Dr. Poon, one of the house surgeons, on his having recently obtained the degree of master of surgery."

Spontaneous Effort.

These hospitals owe their inception entirely to spontaneous and purely Chinese effort, and have done an immense amount of good work in this Colony, for which the Government and the Chinese people are most grateful. I congratulate Mr. Ngan Shing-kwan and his directors on the excellent record of work which they have achieved this year, the first under combined management. They have over their trust with many improvements added, but I feel sure that the incoming chairman and his directors will maintain the high standard set up. I have much pleasure in declaring the new wards open.

HON. DR. KOTEWALL'S SPEECH.

Dr. Kotewall, who spoke in Chinese, said:—About a week ago His Excellency the Governor presided at the annual meeting of the Boy Scouts Association, when I had the honour of proposing a vote of thanks to him. Two days ago His Excellency presided at the annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children when, again, I had the privilege of performing with Sir Shouson Chow the same duty. To-day, as another coincidence, I have been asked by the Directors of the Three Hospitals to thank His Excellency on their behalf for the honour he has done them by coming here to open the new Tuberculosis Wards.

The fact that within the short space of seven days His Excellency has found time, amidst his multifarious and heavy duties, to do these good deeds, is evidence of the keen and practical interest which he takes in all things conducive to the welfare of the Colony. By such example and practical encouragement, His Excellency has placed the whole community under a deep debt of gratitude.

Sir William's Hope.

I remember that shortly after he assumed office as Governor of the Colony, Sir William Peel expressed the hope that the Tung Wah and its allied hospitals would have special wards for the treatment of tuberculosis, and I feel that the wards which His Excellency will presently declare open, will be a source of great gratification to him as being the first step towards that end. Though the accommodation which these wards afford is limited, a real beginning has been made which, I hope, will lead to an expansion in the near future, and to the establishment of similar wards, if not special hospitals, in other parts of the Colony.

On behalf of the Hospital, I thank Your Excellency most sincerely for the sympathetic interest you have taken in opening the wards.

Partly Inspects Hospital.

Immediately following the opening ceremony the party was conducted on a tour of inspection of the hospital.

CHURCH RALLY CANCELLED.

NO MEETING AT CITY HALL TOMORROW.

The Committee of the City Hall has been able, only this week, to intimate that, owing to the necessity for extensive repairs to the City Hall, the New Year Rally of local Protestant Churches cannot be held in the Theatre Royal. Arrangements are further complicated by the prevailing epidemic, and in view of the published advice to avoid crowds in confined spaces, the Committee responsible for the Rally has decided not to proceed with securing alternative accommodation. It is greatly regretted that the Rally has consequently to be cancelled.

It is considered that two days is the shortest period that must elapse before any definite improvement in the state of affairs can be expected.

From nine o'clock yesterday morning until five o'clock in the evening, 19 cases were notified, two of which were Chinese. This brings the number of cases since December 21, the day on which the epidemic officially began, to 79, of which 67 were European. During the month of December 90 cases have been notified.

In connection with the advice offered by the Medical Officer of Health, that all milk should be boiled, the Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage Company advise us that from yesterday all milk and cream is being Pasteurised, and may therefore quite safely be consumed without boiling and as delivered to customers. This step has the full approval of the Medical Officer of Health.

ST. GEORGE'S BALL CANCELLED.

Widespread cancellation of social functions has resulted from the advice repeatedly offered by medical men, that crowds should be avoided at all costs. The most prominent of the affairs to be cancelled is the St. George's Ball, which was to have taken place on January 6. In addition the usual "Watch-night" Service at St. John's Cathedral, listed to begin at 11.30 to-night, and the New Year Rally organised by the Cathedral at the Theatre Royal for Sunday evening, will not take place, while the New Year's Eve Carnival at Lane, Crawford's Restaurant has been abandoned. There are in addition to the list of cancellations published in yesterday's issue of the *Daily Press*. In that issue, however, we inadvertently stated that the Police Recreation Club Christmas Tree Party, to be held on January 1, was among the functions to be postponed. We are now informed that it will take place as arranged, and cancellation is not contemplated.

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CERAMIQUE VASES

CARPETS
RUGS
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WALL LAMPS

Modern designs by well-known artists

DAIRY FARM NEWS

We beg to announce that from to-day and until further notice all Milk and Cream sold by us will be Pasteurized and may be consumed as delivered to customers.

This step has the full approval of the Medical Officer of Health.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

30/12/1931

At the

PENINSULA HOTEL

"ROSE ROOM"

During the
Carnival
Dinner Dance
on
Thursday
31st Dec.
New Year's
Eve

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GENARO BONAYITA

Distinguished
Italian Grand
Operatic Tenor

Direct from a
Tour of U.S.A.

Will render
Popular Songs
and
Operatic Airs

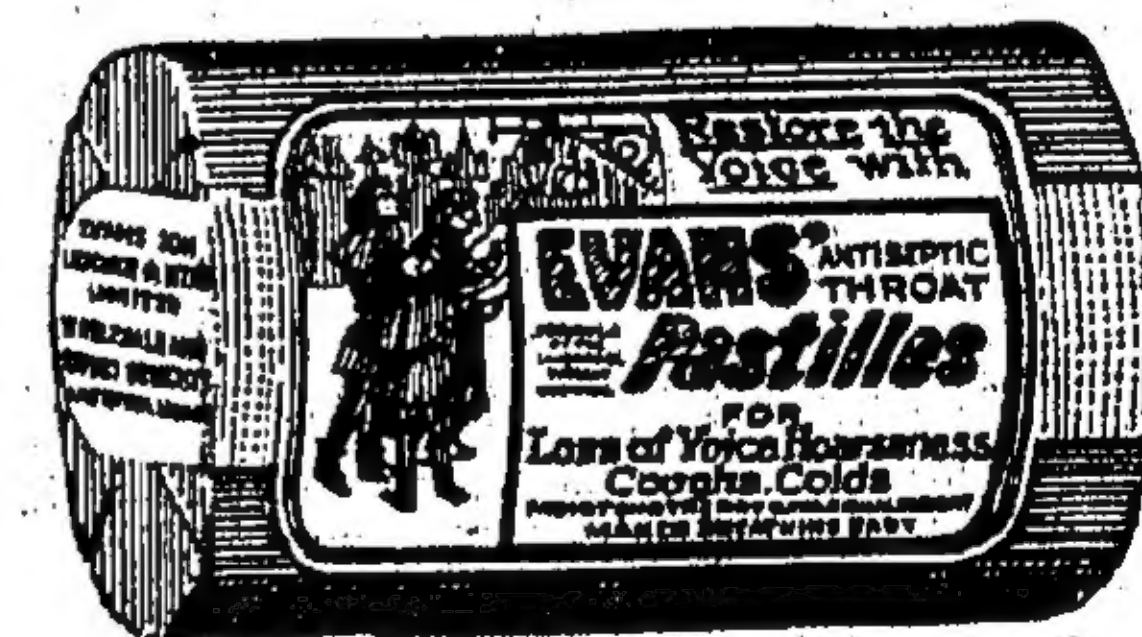
By special arrangement the
Famous Paramount Band
under the lead of JACK LEOPERIO
will augment the Hotel's
Musical programme.

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DIPHTHERIA MENACE!

GUARD AGAINST DIPHTHERIA BY FREQUENTLY TAKING

EVAN'S THROAT PASTILLES



Strongly Antiseptic! Safe and Palatable!
Kill all Germs!

RECOMMENDED ALL OVER THE WORLD

Suitable for children also

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THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY

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Pedder Street

PUBLIC MONEY VOTES

FINANCE COMMITTEE PASS ITEMS
EXCEEDING \$1,300,000.HON. MR. BRAGA'S QUESTIONS REGARDING
RETRENCHMENT REPORT.

Votes exceeding \$1,300,000 were approved at a meeting of the Finance Committee held yesterday at the Council Chamber. The Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern presided.

In the course of the meeting, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga expressed a very strong desire to see the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee published at an early date. The Colonial Secretary stated that the report would be published as soon as the necessary approval came from the Secretary of State.

SHORTAGE OF GOVERNMENT QUARTERS.

There were present at the meeting—

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G., Chairman.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Edwin Taylor.

The Hon. Mr. H. T. Creary, (O.R.E.) (Director of Public Works).

The Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, Kt., K.C.

The Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton.

The Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., LL.D.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga.

The Hon. Mr. T. So Sen Wan, O.R.E., LL.D.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. S. Mackie.

The Hon. Mr. J. J. Paterson.

The Hon. Mr. Chui Tsun Nin.

Mr. R. A. C. North (Deputy Clerk of Council).

At the outset, the Colonial Secretary apologised for the lateness of the details, but added that he felt members would appreciate that it was an effort to bring in to the meeting as far as possible, all the expenditure up to December and the Government were not able to get the details out as quickly as they would have liked.

Water Meters.

An item for \$60,000 for the provision and fixing of meters was the subject of some discussion. The Hon. Mr. Braga wanted to know if the Chairman could state what proportion exactly was the number of water meters installed in Hong Kong and Kowloon. He said it was almost unfair for him to put the question without notice, but he asked the question merely to ascertain what progress or development has been made on the Peninsula as compared to Hong Kong.

The Chairman replied that he could not give details offhand. The Hon. Mr. Braga then said he thought the Council and the community would be glad to see what was the rate of installation at Kowloon as compared to Hong Kong.

The Chairman stated that a short statement would be laid on the table at the next meeting.

Regarding an item of \$150,000 for "Transport of Government Servants," the Hon. Mr. Shenton inquired whether the sum was required because of the increased cost of petrol and oil. It seemed to be a very heavy sum to be underestimated.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary: Transport for Government servants means passages.

Retrenchment Committee's Report.

The Hon. Mr. Braga: I would like to take this item together with the items for \$25,000 for rent allowances to senior officers. These two items bring me back to the question, which I have often raised in the Council and in this committee, of sterling salaries of officers versus dollar-paid servants in the Government service. I should like to know to what extent dollar paid men are granted any passage allowance at all; I think the sooner the committee or the members of the Council are placed in possession of the Retrenchment Committee's report, the better they will be able to judge the expensive policy of employing sterling paid officers for the junior branch of the Government service. I express the opinion now that the Retrenchment Committee's report is very much overdue and I feel.

The Chairman: I'm afraid you are out of order. We cannot discuss the policy of the Retrenchment Committee.

Hon. Mr. Braga: With great respect, sir, I beg to disagree. We are called upon here, meeting after meeting, to vote sums of hundreds of thousands of dollars, well knowing that the Retrenchment Committee, appointed to bring in some saving, have completed their report. These items are now before the Finance Committee and from that point of view I again submit, with great respect, that it is a matter of policy to see the report. Some members of the Council here, by virtue of their positions, have come to a knowledge of the recommendations of the committee, while other members are perfectly in the dark. Here we have before us votes totalling over a million dollars and we are still very much in the dark as to what the Retrenchment Committee has recommended.

The Chairman: Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, the report will be published.

How Long?

Hon. Mr. Braga: We have heard that so very often. Here the financial year is closing and still we are left where we were several months ago while the Retrenchment Committee's report is going to be published.

Sir Henry Pollock: Could you tell us, sir, how long is it since the Retrenchment Committee published their report?

The Chairman: Somewhere in the middle of the year.

The Hon. Mr. Braga: I should like to see it published at an early date.

Hon. Mr. Paterson: I should like to know when it will be published, because I should like to arrange to be in Slinging. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Mackie: Most of the items are regarding exchange.

The Chairman: Do you accept the vote?

Hon. Mr. Braga: I have no alternative.

Regarding the matter of rent allowances to senior officers in which a vote for \$32,000 was requested the Hon. Mr. Mackie observed that it seemed rather remarkable that in a vote for \$30,000, as much as \$82,000 was underestimated.

The Colonial Treasurer: It was estimated at a higher figure than that but was cut down by the Estimates Committee. The Estimates for 1932 had been put in at \$110,000.

Hon. Mr. Paterson: Is that the method of getting the estimates through. (Laughter.)

The Colonial Treasurer: It was hoped that there would be some retrenchment.

Hon. Mr. Shenton: Is there a shortage of Government houses?

The Chairman: There is a great shortage.

The Hon. Mr. Braga: The vote is not necessitated by increase in rent?

The Chairman: No.

The vote was then approved.

VOTES IN DETAIL.

The items which came up for consideration yesterday were as follows:—

Police Force, small Stores.....\$1,300

Provision made in Estimates \$8,000.

Owing to the lower rate of exchange and increase in cost of stores, the vote will be exceeded \$1,300. The above is to be met from savings under expenses of anti-piracy guards.

Police Force: Rent of Stations.....\$90

Provision made in Estimates \$6,780.

A supplementary vote of \$90 is requested to pay rent of rented stations to the end of this year. Through the transposing of figures, a sum of \$3,750 instead of \$3,870 was inadvertently inserted in the 1931 Estimates. The above is to be met from savings under Identification of Criminals.

Prisons Department: Photography.....\$50

Provision made in Estimates \$800.

Provision made by Supplementary vote.....750

\$1,650

The supplementary vote approved previously proved to be insufficient owing to an unexpected increase in the number of prisoners. The above is to be met from savings under materials for repairs and renewals.

Prisons Department: Incidental expenses.....\$200

Provision made in Estimates \$2,100.

This is to meet Crown Agents' payments. The excess over the Estimates is due to the fall in exchange. The above is to be met from savings under rent of quarters for Indian wardens.

Prisons Department: Subsistence of prisoners.....\$3,000

Provision made in Estimates \$100,000

Provision made by Supplementary vote.....47,000

Total.....\$147,000

The supplementary vote approved previously proved to be insufficient to meet the extra cost of provisions owing to an unexpected increase in the number of prisoners during the last three months of the year.

Hong Kong Water Account (meters). Provision and fixing of meters.....\$50,000

Provision made in Estimates \$15,000

Provision made by Supplementary vote.....70,000

Total.....\$105,000

Supplementary expenditure of \$135,000 for the provision of meters has already been approved this year, of which \$70,000 was for Hong Kong. The expenditure of a further sum of \$65,000 has been approved by the Finance Committee and by the Secretary of State for this revenue service which has produced this year over \$1,000,000 as against the estimate of \$850,000. A formal vote for the amount is now requested.

Police Force: Passages.....\$45,400

Provision made in Estimates \$150,000.

Owing to lower rate of exchange, and to the necessity of providing passages for a number of police officers invalided and dismissed which could not be foreseen when the 1931 Estimates were being framed, a Supplementary Vote of \$45,400 is requested.

Hong Kong Port Works.

Ferry Piers (Western).

Refund due to extension of time of contract.....\$8,000

Provision made in Estimates \$20,000

Provision made by supplementary vote 12,000

Total.....\$32,000

The contract period plus an agreed extension of one month was exceeded by five months and two days and a deduction from the final account of \$10,038.57 was made as provided for in the contract.

Upon representations being made by the contractor, Government approved a further extension of time in which to complete the work and the amount of the final account was reduced to \$2,928.57. A refund of \$8,000 is therefore due to the contractor for which a vote is requested.

Pensions.

Civil Pensions.....\$200,000

Provision made in Estimates \$705,000.

The sterling pensions which comprise the greater part of this service were provided for on the basis of exchange rate of 1s. 4d. = \$1. As the rate fell considerably below this figure for ten months of the year, it becomes necessary to ask for supplementary vote for \$200,000 to meet expenditure to the end of 1931.

Police Pensions.....\$68,000

Provision made in Estimates \$275,000.

The sterling pensions which comprise the greater part of this service were provided for on the basis of exchange rate of 1s. 4d. = \$1. As the rate fell considerably below this figure for ten months of the year, it becomes necessary to ask for supplementary vote for \$68,000 to meet expenditure to the end of 1931.

Widows' and Orphans' Pensions.....\$20,000

Provision made in Estimates \$213,000.

The sterling pensions included in this vote were provided for on the basis of exchange rate of 1s. 4d. = \$1. As the rate fell considerably below this figure for ten months of the year, it becomes necessary to ask for supplementary vote for \$20,000 to meet expenditure to the end of 1931.

Crown Agents Commission.....\$3,000

Provision made in Estimates \$29,000.

The estimate for this service was based on an exchange rate of 1s. 4d. = \$1, and owing to the lower exchange ruling during the current year a supplementary vote for \$3,000 is necessary.

Transportation Allowances.

Transport of Government Servants.....\$150,000

Provision made in Estimates \$500,000.

This vote has proved insufficient largely as a result of the low rate of exchange and in a smaller degree, under-estimating. A supplementary vote for \$150,000 is required to meet expenditure to the end of 1931.

Newspapers and Periodicals.....\$1,000

Provision made in Estimates \$8,800.

The greater portion of this expenditure is for sterling subscriptions and the fall in the rate of exchange has caused an excess over the Estimates. A further vote of \$1,000 is necessary to cover requirements to the end of 1931.

Government Gazette.....\$3,100

Provision made in Estimates \$3,000.

Owing to the greatly increased size of the Government Gazette this year the provision in the Estimates has proved insufficient and a further sum of \$3,100 is required to meet expenditure to the end of 1931.

Miscellaneous Papers.....\$4,000

Provision made in Estimates \$14,000.

Owing to the rebuilding of the Jail printing shop a certain amount of work which would ordinarily be undertaken by the Jail has had to be given to the Government printer and in consequence the above vote will require supplementing to the extent of \$4,000.

Ordinances Regulations and Reports.....\$500

Provision made in Estimates \$5,000.

This vote was slightly underestimated and a further sum of \$500 is estimated to meet requirements to the end of 1931.

Imports and Exports Office:—Purchase of Raw Opium, etc.....\$157,775

Provision made in Estimates \$500,000.

The deficiency is due to the fall in exchange.

The vote is already exceeded by.....\$14,553.00

32 chests of opium arrived in December which cost 4,000

Rangeton spec. chest (B) = 1s. 6d. = 9.75

at \$1 = 1s. 4d. 100. = 147,000.17

Freight and Insurance, etc., on above 32 chests.....2,187.50

Total.....\$167,771.75

A Supplementary vote is required.

Imports and Exports Office: Statistical Branch, Printing of Reports, Printing of Hong Kong Trade and Shipping Returns for October, 1931.....\$500

Provision made in Estimates \$7,000.

The amount of \$500 is required to meet the cost of printing Hong Kong Trade and Shipping Returns for the month of October, 1931. The cost of printing the 1930 October Trade and Shipping Returns, \$558, was not paid for until January, 1931, and this has caused an excess on the vote.

Petrol, Oil etc., for Police cars and cycles.....\$2,500

Provision made in Estimates \$5,000.

Owing to the increase in the price of petrol this vote has now become exhausted, and a further sum of \$2,500 will be required to meet payments to the end of this year.

Share of Home Expenditure. Exchange fluctuation.....\$707

Provision made in Estimates \$7,000.

This sub-head of expenditure is not under local control and under instruction was estimated at \$468 for the current year, the estimates being based on a 1/4d. dollar. The excess is due to the fall in exchange.

The above is to be met from savings under Conveyance Allowance Transport and Travelling.

Dredging Foroshores. To meet cost of repairs to Nos. 1 and 2 Grab Dredgers.....\$7,000

Provision made in Estimates \$25,000.

This sum is required to meet the cost of repairs to Nos. 1 and 2 dredgers amounting to \$5,500 and \$3,500, respectively. There is a balance on the vote of \$2,000.

With the approval of the Finance Committee the work has already been put in hand in order that the dredgers may be available early in 1932.

Police Force: Incidental Expenses.....\$1,750

Provision made in Estimates \$5,000

Provision made by Supplementary Vote 2,000

Total.....\$7,000

Owing to an under-estimate of the amount required to cover expenditure a further excess of \$1,750 has been incurred on this vote. A supplementary vote for this sum is therefore requested.

The above is to be met from savings under Expenses of Anti-Piracy Guards.

Five Lakas for Salaries.

Personal Emoluments.....\$400,100

Provision made in Estimates \$6,500,504

Provision made in Supplementary Vote 4,552

Total.....\$6,505,056

Provision was made in the Estimates for the payment of sterling salaries on the basis of 1s. 4d. By a resolution of Council dated January 26, 1931, it was approved that sterling salaries of Government servants whilst serving in the Colony should be paid as to half at the rate of 1s. 8d. to the dollar and as to the other half at the prevailing Treasury rate. This was modified by resolution of Council dated October 1, 1931, affording as from July 1, 1931, some measure of relief to officers with families at home. Even so it was estimated that the extra cost would amount to \$700,000 more than provided in the Estimates. Vacancies in offices and the higher rate of exchange ruling during the last three months have reduced the amount originally

estimated and a vote for only \$400,100 is necessary. Final figures for the year are not yet available but so far as can be seen this sum will cover the excess.

The following rates are quoted for information.

Treasury Rate. Hypothetical Rate.

January 1/0 3/8 1/2 5/4

February 11 3/8 1/1 5/4

March 11 3/16 1/1 7/9

April 1/- 1/2 4/0

May 11 1/2 1/3 2/2

June 11 5/16 1/1 0/0

July 1/- 1/3 4/0

August 11 1/2 1/2 2/2

September 11 1/2 1/2 4/0

October 11 1/2 1/3 4/2

November 1/2 1/4 1/4 0/6

December 1/4 0/16 1/3 2/5

Supplementary Vote required.

His Excellency the Governor.....\$136,210

Cadet Service.....568,221

Senior Clerical and Accounting.....334,113

Colonial Secretary's Office.....52,400

Secretariat for Chinese Affairs.....46,985

Treasury.....63,114

Audit Department.....10,577

North District Office.....445,297

Harbour Department.....61,972

Royal Observatory.....150,334

Supreme Court.....46,776

Attorney General.....47,872

Crown Solicitor's Office.....18,456

Official Receiver's Office.....36,354

Land Registry.....2,180,592

Police Force.....459,789

Prison Department.....1,650,203

Public Works Department.....32,100

Volunteer Defence Corps.....\$409,100

Sundry Charitable Allowances and Pensions (already allocated).....\$3,000

Provision made in Estimates: \$15,075.

The sterling allowances and pensions included in this vote were provided for on the basis of an exchange rate of 1s. 4d. = \$1. As the rate fell considerably below this figure for ten months of the year it becomes necessary to ask for a supplementary vote for \$3,000 to meet expenditure to the end of 1931.

Rent Allowances, European Sub-ordinate Officers.....\$8,500

Provision made in Estimates: \$50,000.

The amount required for this service was underestimated and a further sum of \$41,500 will be necessary to meet expenditure to the end of 1931.

Stationery, Other Services.....\$20,000

Provision made in Estimates: \$27,000.

Stationery requirements under this head were underestimated and in addition the fall in exchange has considerably increased the expenditure in dollars.

The original indent for stationery was greatly reduced causing delay in despatch and consequently delay in the receipt of the goods. In the meantime heavy local purchases had to be made. A quarter's supply to carry over to 1932 is in hand. A further vote for \$30,000 is necessary to cover expenditure to the end of 1931. A corresponding saving under sub-head 47 Stationery, Prison Department will be effected.

Kowloon-Canton Railway:—30, Tools and Plant

E-4-2-1 Plant.....\$2,801

Provision made in Estimates: \$4,000.

The cost of one hydraulic transfer pit jack ordered through the Crown Agents was estimated at \$20 plus 10 per cent. for freight. The actual charges c.i.f. worked out at \$120 10s. 2d. which together with the lower exchange gave an excess of \$1,900.4s. 9d. yards of V.I.R. wire at a cost of \$1,000 had to be purchased for the new air compressor and motor, expenditure which was unforeseen when the 1931 estimates were framed.

The above is to be met from savings under 14 Locomotive Repairs E-4-2-1 Materials for Repairs and Renewals.



We are showing an exclusive range of OVERCOATS in a variety of materials. Distinguished by a smartness of cut which reveals the current season's style, the man who takes pride in his personal appearance will find exactly the coat to suit him at—

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

10, Ice House Street

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE

On FRIDAY, the 1st January, 1932, and SATURDAY, 2nd January, 1932, the Company Offices and all Departments will be CLOSED.

On these days, The HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Dispensing Department, will be open for dispensing prescriptions from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hong Kong, 31st Dec., 1931. [1627]

WANCHAI WESLEYAN CHURCH.

THE Watch-night Service arranged for Thursday, December 31st, at 11.30 P.M. at the Wesleyan Sailors' and Soldiers' Home is cancelled. [1642]

UNION CHURCH, HONG KONG.

THE Social and Watch-night Service arranged for Thursday evening, 31st December, is cancelled. [1643]

RAW SILK TARIFF.

WITH reference to the increase of 20% on all Conference Cargo, Shippers are informed that the rate of freight on Raw Silk will revert to the equivalent Sterling of the 1930 Silk Tariff, from the 1st January 1932. This is an increase of approximately 20%.

MACKENNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents P. & O. S. N. Co.

R. OHL, Agent, Messrs. MARITIME CO. Hong Kong, 31st Dec., 1931. [1639]

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONG KONG.

THE President and Committee regret that it has been found necessary to cancel the Annual Ball which it was proposed to hold on the 6th January, 1932.

Linstead & Davis, Secretaries and Treasurers.

[1641]

NOTICE

AS from the 1st day of January, 1932, the business heretofore carried on by T. E. Griffith, Ltd. in Canton, China will be carried on by the undersigned. The new Company is not taking over any of the assets or liabilities of the old Company. Dated this 1st January, 1932.

T. E. GRIFFITH (1932) LTD. CANTON. [1626]

T. E. GRIFFITH, LIMITED. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company duly convened and held at its registered office at Shumeng, Canton on the 22nd day of December, 1931, the following resolutions were duly passed and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the said Company, also duly convened and held at the same place on the 30th day of December, 1931, the same resolutions were duly confirmed as Special Resolutions, viz:

- (1) That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
- (2) That Mr. M. A. Annett of Canton be and is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

Dated this 29th day of Dec., 1931.

M. A. ANNETT, Chairman.

[1635]

FOOTBALL.

CHARITY MATCH IN AID OF EARL HAIG'S FUND.

SERVICES OF CIVILIANS

HONG KONG FOOTBALL CLUB'S GROUND ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

His Excellency THE GOVERNOR WILL KICK OFF AT 3.30 P.M. [1640]

STOP THINKING ABOUT CARS

Give attention to the magnificent new British ones

HILLMAN WIZARD NUMBER SNIPE

DURO GARAGE

In Nathan Road, Kowloon.

GILMAN & Co., Ltd., Agents. [A.P.B. 2]

ENGAGEMENT.

PENNEY-CAMPBELL.—The engagement is announced of HELEN, daughter of Doctor and Mrs. Joshua Standfield of Detroit, Michigan, to Mr. CLARK MONTGOMERY PENNEY, son of Mrs. Samuel B. Penney, and the late Mr. Samuel B. Penney of Vancouver, B.C.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Lee House Street, Tel. 20251. Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. 24511. London Office: 23, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, December 31, 1931.

EXIT 1931.

On New Year's Eve, for nearly the past decade, the final comments on the dying year have been that, "we are glad to see the end of it." Usually a gloomy rider about future prospects has been added—and fulfilled. How much more widely, and with what depth of feeling will such things be said of 1931, the year of floods and earthquakes, of the great depression, the Manchurian crisis and a host of other natural and political disturbances!

One amusing thing, however, is the thought of the way in which future ages will view the present time. Unless the spirit of adventure dies out of the human race the general opinion will be, "even if life was uncomfortable and uncertain, it must have been thrilling." Perhaps the dwellers in quiet and peaceful garden cities, built the world over on the best principles of art and hygiene, will sigh for the rough and tumble of the twentieth century.

No doubt they will find great men and fascinating subjects for analytical biographies in living personalities: the great dictators like STALIN, MUSOLINI and MUSTAPHA KEMAL; able and fascinating monarchs like ALFONSO of Spain, WILHELMINA of Holland, the SHAN of Persia, and ALBERT of Belgium to mention but a few of the crowned heads of to-day. These are the political giants, with a molten and malleable world yielding to their hammer blows, and being shaped anew!

Above all, this will be called the age of scientific renaissance. Future romantics will find inspiration for poetry and art in the

fashioning of the roads that we take for granted, and in the ugly and noisy vehicles that ply upon them. The early stages of reinforced concrete architecture, with its austere and simple lines, will seem wonderful, and a great advance upon the older system of building. Perhaps some historian will be able to say: "It was the age when the world was trembling on the verge of immense discovery: when the coming of the death ray, suddenly making war impossible and all armaments obsolete, was hourly expected. Vononoff and his school were promising a shadow of immense longevity. Disease was being conquered. Nothing seemed beyond the scientists of that time!" EINSTEIN, EDISON, and the many little-known inventors and innovators of to-day may loom immense as the great artists and poets of Ancient Greece and fifteenth century Italy.

It is interesting to vision for one moment how the awakening of China, the modernising of Japan, the rousing of South America, and the opening up by the aviator of the dark places of Asia and Africa, will appear to the world of the future. The fact that Japan forged ahead of China may be forgotten, as it is now forgotten that until the coming of the Normans England lagged behind the rest of Europe in the culture of the eleventh century.

The breakdown of our economic machinery will be forgotten. The fact that in the United States thousands were in want while the market was glutted with corn and cotton will be dismissed in popular histories in a sentence, and a similar brevity will be shown in recording the failure of the gold standard and the slump in silver.

Let us hope that at least they will be able to say of us: "he-wildered, and distressed, none knowing what the morrow would bring, suspicious of each other, holding weapons of appalling power in their hands, filled with instinctive racial prejudices, overshadowed by fear of new diseases and old epidemics, they fought doggedly through to a better age." Perhaps 1931 will prove a turning point: the year when Britain turned her back on dreams and faced reality; when the nations learned from economic distress what neither war nor prosperity had been able to teach them!

THE SEA WINS.

THE bullion in the wrecked liner Egypt will not be recovered, after all this year. The Italian divers have overcome many obstacles, but it seemed that they might yet be successful in the teeth of the advancing winter. Their hopes, however, have not been realised. Bad weather and stormy seas have been against them, but in the last instance they have been defeated by darkness. The rays of the low-hung winter sun could not penetrate the ocean to the depths at which the Egypt lies. The diver was lowered to the wreck, but he could not see a yard outside his prison. So the Artiglio sailed away from the scene of the wreck and reluctantly abandoned all the gold until next spring.

The failure, in so far as it is a failure, is an honourable one. Already the company has come far nearer success than the rest of the world believed possible when it began. Five decks have been cut away and the top of the "bullion" room is removed. The final stages of the salvage should offer little difficulty when light comes with the spring. We must sympathise with the divers who have been forced to retire when they had come so near their goal, and we must congratulate them on what is already a great achievement.

★ News and Views ★

Tale of the Day.

Doctor, I snore so badly I often wake myself up.
Then I should advise you to sleep in the next room.

Penalty for Murder.

Apparently the most serious crime in Russia is political crime. If a comrade is flippant to a Commissar, or heckles a member of the OGPU, it appears that so grave a view is taken of it that he cannot be tried by one of the judges who are appointed weekly from among his fellow-workers in the factories. These can only deal with minor matters like murder, for which, even if it is premeditated, the maximum sentence is only ten years.

So many people in Russia have been murdered by the State that this lenient view of murder by the individual seems to suggest that the Soviet is making some further concessions to the principle of "private enterprise."

Smoking at Westminster.

Regulations against smoking in certain parts of the House of Commons building are being rigidly enforced. Members—both old and new—are frequently being checked by policemen for smoking in the lobbies and corridors. It is not so long since receptacles were fixed all over the building for cigarette and cigar stumps, that was because there had been damage to carpets.

The Silent Drama.

Judge Sir Alfred Tobin, who ordered Charlie Chaplin to "Speak up," lost his voice two days later when about to take a jury case at Westminster County Court.

He made a few observations in a whisper to counsel and it was agreed the jury should be dispensed with. Then, when he had a question for a witness, or a point to put to counsel, he wrote it on a slip of paper and handed it down.

Loudspeakers and Crime.

Following hard on the announcement of the use of loudspeakers for subduing hostile tribes comes the report, from Mr. Bentwich, formerly Attorney-General in Palestine, that loudspeakers are installed in every cell in Russian prisons.

The prospect of being compelled to listen to all the B.B.C. programmes during his sentence would be enough, one would think, to crack the most hardened British criminal into craving solitary confinement. In Russia, where most of the programme consist of the fulminatory lectures of revolutionary leaders, the thought of such barbarism is enough to make one shudder.

When charged before Mr. E. H. Williams yesterday for parking his car in Pedder Street, Mr. W. H. Parkin of the Royal Air Force pleaded guilty but said that he had just returned from the North and did not know that the parking stand in Pedder Street had been abolished. He was fined \$5.

The "brawl" celebrations will be held at the Kowloon Football Club on New Year's Day when a fancy dress football match will be played between Married versus Single members. Pipe Major Mackie and his Highland dancers will be in attendance and there will also be a motor-cycle football match.

Police evidence of arrest of the two accused who are on trial at the Criminal Sessions on a charge of robbery was given during the whole of yesterday's hearing. At the close the Crown had still two more witnesses to call. The Court will rise after the morning sitting to-day and adjourn until next Monday.

While on his way home with the day's takings on Tuesday evening, a shopkeeper at the Western Market was attacked near the Man Mo Temple, Hollywood Road, by three men who relieved him of a cash-box containing \$44.17. The man raised an alarm and when the thieves realised that they could not escape, they threw the box away and it was recovered later.

baric energy is enough to rouse the conscience of the entire civilised world. The League of Nations should write a few Notes to Stalin about it.

Destroying the Atom.

If Professor Millikan really has destroyed an atom by using three million volts of electricity he has done something entirely new. Lord Rutherford once claimed to have disintegrated the nitrogen atom by "bombarding" it with the Alpha particles of Radium. But this was a somewhat misleading use of words. He did not fire the Alpha particles off; he merely observed an effect which takes place automatically in nature wherever radium and nitrogen are in contact.

Cure for Seasickness.

It is strange that no one has ever thought of the simplest cure for seasickness before, and that it has been left to a passenger on an Italian liner to discover it. He just got out and swam.

Merry Airman.

At the dinner of the Junior Aero Club to Squadron-Leader Orlebar and Flight-Lieut. Stainforth in recognition of the Schneider triumphs the company sang with great gusto a song entitled "Orlebars of the Air" (Geoffrey Dorman's parody). It ran, in part:

Who smashed speed record?
"I said George Stainforth,
"I set on my plane forth,
I killed speed record."
All the men of the air
Thought the instruments were lying
When they heard of the speed
at which George had been flying.

Ruined Chicago.

The Mayor of Chicago is appealing to its wealthiest citizens to dip into their pockets to save the city from utter ruin. It is understood that it is proposed, if the response is insufficiently encouraging, to release Mr. Al Capone in order that he may be invited to pay his share. At all costs, it is felt, Chicago must be kept safe for Mr. Capone when he emerges from prison.

Unlaced.

At Gordon Richards's dinner to his fellow-jockeys Tom Reece, the billiard player, told Tom Webster this story.

An office boy was standing about one afternoon when his employer entered and said briskly, "Here, my boy, what are you on this afternoon?" The boy, who perhaps was more keen on racing than about his work, replied with equal swiftness, "On two of Jarvis's, sir." The employer turned purple, "Go and get your money at once," he said, with the finality of dismissal. "Why, have they won?" asked the boy eagerly.

★ Local Notes and Events ★

The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of public business on Friday and Saturday, January 1 and 2, 1932.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending December 12, amounted to 119,182 metric tons, and the sales during the period to 123,466 metric tons.

When charged before Mr. E. H. Williams yesterday for parking his car in Pedder Street, Mr. W. H. Parkin of the Royal Air Force pleaded guilty but said that he had just returned from the North and did not know that the parking stand in Pedder Street had been abolished. He was fined \$5.

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When the three Japanese who were sent to prison for a month for stowing away on a steamer from Japan were discharged from goal, they were brought before the Magistrate on a charge of vagrancy. It was stated, however, that the Japanese Consul was arranging for their return to Japan in a few days' time. The men were then committed to the House of Detention pending their departure.

Sentences of two months' and six weeks' hard labour respectively were passed by Mr. Schofield at Central Police Court yesterday on two Chinese who were convicted of the theft of a Duro motor pump from 355 Lockhart Road. A third man involved in the theft had not been traced, but it was stated in Court by the police that the two defendants had given every possible assistance to the authorities in order to try and locate this man. His Worship said that the offence was quite a serious one, but as both defendants had helped the police, he would impose light sentences.

Singapore and Hong Kong will take place on the Cricket Ground to-day at 2.30—Mr. Tomkins for Hong Kong, and Mr. d'Almada for Singapore. Best of five sets.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, who have been staying at Government House for the past week, left on Thursday for Canton.

To-morrow being New Year's Day there will be no issue of the Daily Press on Monday. The Shipping Extras will be published on Monday as usual.

The Singles Lawn Tennis Match between the representatives of (Continued on previous column).

HONG KONG STOCK MARKET.

YESTERDAY'S OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

There were no fresh developments at the opening session yesterday morning, conditions being steady with rates a shade easier.

Sales.

Hong Kong Lands, \$893.
Hong Kong Electric, \$784.
Entertainments, \$162.
Realities, \$12.15.
Hong Kong Ropes, \$18.

Buyers.

Waterboats, \$25.
Providents (old), \$54.
Providents (new), \$2.40.
Chinese Estates, \$95.
Peak Tram (old), \$154.
Peak Tram (new), \$3.
Telephones (part paid), \$294.
Canton, \$63.
Agriculture, \$10.10.
Watsons, \$16.80.
Constructions (old), \$5.55.
Constructions (new), \$1.85.

Wharves, \$154.

Hotels (old), \$15.15.

Realities, \$11.90.

Trams, \$22.10.

Star Ferries, \$964.

China Lights, \$27.85.

Singapore Traction, 3/-.

Cements (old), \$19.65.

Cements (new), \$124.

Powells, \$34.

Sellers.

Realities, \$124.

Raubs, \$40.

Star Ferries, \$964.

Woman Drivers.

The Secretary of the National "Safety First" Association has issued a spirited defence of women motorists. He asserts that under 3 per cent. of motorists involved in accidents are women drivers, and that although women drivers do silly things such as pulling up in the middle of the road to look at something, or signalling wildly when it comes to taking dangerous risks they are much better than they are painted.

Without statistics to show that ratio of male to female drivers, this figure does not take us very far. But in the circumstances, the fact that women are not damaged when they pull up in the middle of the road or signal wildly suggest that the skill of the men motorists must be even more remarkable than that of the women. In other words, all motorists are just too wonderful.

THE TRUTH ABOUT REAL CHOCOLATES!

When you bite into a **FOSS** Chocolate and taste fruit, you know quite well it's the flavour of real fruit, which has been picked for its absolute perfection.

FOSS Chocolates are widely known for their smooth richness, toothsome fillings and delightful sweetness, while mints, creams, fruits, nuts and caramels are daintily assorted and elegantly packed.

"FOSS CHOCOLATES"

SOLE AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY

Phone 20016

TOLERATED HOUSES.

CHINESE AND GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

PROTESTS BY MERCHANTS.

The Government's decision to close the Chinese brothels in the West Point and Yaumatei districts was the subject of a discussion at the monthly meeting of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce which took place yesterday. Mr. Wong Kwong-tin being in the chair.

Letters were read from the Sharks-Fine Dealers' Association, Fruit and Vegetable Dealers' Association, Restaurant Owners' Association, Fishmongers' Association and several other such bodies while there was also one from Mr. Ho Lu. They were all to the effect that the proposed step might cause a fall in Chinese business, as the closure of the brothels would mean less business for the restaurants and ultimately less business for Chinese merchants, such as those mentioned above.

Some discussion followed, after which it was decided to forward the letters to the three Chinese representatives on the Legislative Council in the hope that they would take the matter up on behalf of the Chamber.

Other business transacted at the meeting was purely of a formal nature.

Before the meeting was terminated, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin reminded members of the "At Home" in the Chamber at 3 p.m. on New Year's Day.

£500 Left to Bank Staff.

A legacy of £500 has been left by Mr. Frederick Henry Smallman, of Wimbledon, to the 12 members of the staff of the Belgrave branch of the National Bank.

In his will Mr. Smallman refers to the Belgrave branch as "the place where I have always received the greatest attention and much kindness."

Mr. Smallman, who was the income-tax collector for Knightsbridge, died on Nov. 1, at the age of 80. He left £12,082 (net personalty £11,157).

HONG KONG TRADE IN 1931

Full Review Of Local Activities

A DIFFICULT YEAR.

In looking back upon the year, 1931, one cannot help observing that it has been one of the most eventful twelve months in the history of the Colony. The primary concern of the population during the earlier part of the year was the question of the value of the dollar. New low records were reached day after day and nothing and could be done to stem the fall. Fortunately, however, circumstances played an interesting part in the totally unforeseen recovery of the dollar and the year closes with its value at about 1s. 6d. which figure, low as it is, is fifty per cent. higher than the value of the dollar at the commencement of the year.

Just as the drop in the dollar seriously affected business in the Colony, so the rise affected many commercial houses. The local handlers of piecegoods, for instance, found themselves, towards the end of the year when the exchange began to improve, faced with the unusual situation of being handed with cargo ordered at a price much higher than current rates. But the changed methods of business in modern days enabled them to meet the situation, for they decided, after deliberating the matter among themselves, to declare a "piecegoods holiday" whereby no new goods were to be ordered until all the old stock was practically consumed.

For the greater part of the year, however, the exchange was such that whatever business was transacted was done at a very lean profit. As was to be expected, caution was the slogan everywhere and this, no doubt, enabled many firms to tide over the difficult year, and avoided the necessity of writing a more doleful history. The recovery of the dollar towards the end of the year, coming practically at the same time as the Manchurian trouble, helped non-Japanese traders immensely, and, in some cases, as reports by various merchants reveal, it put new life into businesses which were on the verge of collapse.

The cry to-day, among the buyers both in Hong Kong and in South China, is for cheaper prices. But whereas prices were the chief consideration a couple of years ago, continued competition has led to purchasers demanding not only low prices but also good quality. Extremely low prices were quoted in one direction for a certain trade, which enjoyed excellent business for a little over a year. The same goods to-day are being hawked in the market though no buyers are coming forward. The reason appears to be that the goods in question failed to stand the test imposed, and were cheapness did not help in holding the market as was done a year or so ago. Higher priced competitors who paid a certain amount of attention to quality are now enjoying good business.

While the year has been marked by the absence of civil war in China, it cannot be said that conditions in the Republic were conducive to big business. The year will be remembered for the disastrous floods in Central and South China which caused immense loss and suffering and the usual orders from those popular districts were naturally not forthcoming in the latter part of 1931.

Coming to the question of increased tariffs in China, while this has rendered business more difficult in certain ways, it has had the effect of creating an enforced demand for native goods with the result that quite a number of articles produced in China now enjoy a good sale, whereas a few years ago they did not stand any chance in open competition.

The Manchuria situation with its consequential anti-Japanese propaganda has also done much to spur Chinese manufacturers on to new efforts and in one or two lines where China had been mainly dependent on Japan she is either producing her own goods or buying from the cheapest foreign supplier, other than Japan.

A special flip was given to British trade during the latter part of the year when Britain went off the gold standard. As far as can be seen, orders increased towards the end of the year for British products, and dealers, who had been unable to buy owing to the low exchange, were once more able to make bids for British goods.

The anti-Japanese activities have paralysed Japanese trade in this part of the world, and, since Japan formerly enjoyed a very big proportion of the business offering in South China, it can be readily seen how good an opportunity was presented to her business rivals towards the close of the year 1931.

Locally there have been no big failures during the year but it cannot be said that this in itself indicates a healthy state of affairs. Times are hard and the indications are that they are going to be harder, and, with fresh taxation during the coming year, it does not appear as if there is going to be a boom year in Hong Kong. As will be remembered the business community raised no small protest when fresh taxation was introduced at the commencement of the period under review, but the community so far appear to have stood the new duties and taxes well, and to all appearances are determined on making a good job of the year which begins to-morrow. We are certainly better off in Hong Kong than most places—East or West.

AMERICAN PLAYING CARDS.

SMALL BUSINESS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

The business in American playing cards during the year was very small according to a firm which had formerly done a fairly big business in this line.

The year closed with practically nothing being done. The carry-over from 1930 was very heavy and

up to the time of writing the accumulated stocks had not been cleared. Belgian and other European cards which normally find a ready sale on account of their cheap prices have also suffered and dealers everywhere report slowness in trade.

An idea of the depression in this particular line during the year under review can easily be appreciated when it is said that normally this market uses between 200 to 400 cases of United States cards. Last year no orders, except for a negligible quantity of higher grade cards, were placed resulting in a normal turnover of about £870,000 going by the board.

THE DOLLAR.

HOW IT STOOD FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

The quotations for the Hong Kong dollar as it stood on the first business day of each month will be found below. It will be seen that the lowest quotation was reached in March and that the dollar mounted gradually towards the end of the year.

Month	Quotation
January 2	1s. 0-7/8d.
February 2	11-5/8d.
March 2	10-7/8d.
April 1	1s.
May 1	11-5/8d.
June 1	11d.
August 4	11-3/4d.
September 1	11-1/2d.
October 1	1s. 3-1/2d.
November 2	1s. 4-1/2d.
December 1	1s. 4-1/2d.
Highest Quotation	1/3d.
Lowest Quotation	10-7/8d.

THE SHARE MARKET.

BROKER REVIEWS THE YEAR.

STEADY EXCHANGE AT 1s. APPRECIATED.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK FOR 1932.

The following review of the share market for the year 1931 is provided by one of the leading brokers.

"A steady exchange is always good for the share market and in spite of the average of 1s. quotation on the Hong Kong dollar which people were getting used to during the first seven months of the year, the share market was not much affected with the exception of sterling stocks, which, of course, are entirely governed by the fluctuation in exchange. As soon as sterling depreciated, such stocks as Banks and Unions followed in sympathy but I would hardly venture to say that the exchange had much to do with prices ruling in local stocks at the moment.

"I think the Manchurian situation had more to do with the business in the share market and lots of would-be investors and speculators naturally keep out of the market awaiting developments. "During the year, China Light claimed more attention than any other stock and an enormous business was negotiated during the months of August, September and October. Rumour had it that the China Light and Power Company were going to supply current all the way up to and including Canton. How far negotiations have gone I don't know, but apparently the result was negative, as rates depreciated when it was rumoured that nothing had resulted from the negotiations. As far as I can remember, nothing official has been announced.

New Telephone Line.

"The Telephone Company's new line to Canton had a great effect in strengthening the price of this stock and rates moved up to as high as \$43.50. This price, I think, was on the high side, as although Telephone shares are a sound investment at a reasonable rate they are not worth as much as 8-10 as

AMERICAN UPPER LEATHER.

SET BACK OF 35 PER CENT. DURING THE YEAR.

EUROPEAN COMPETITION.

During the year under review, American uppers, according to one dealer, have received a real set back. This was to a large extent due to European competition. It is conservatively estimated that imports showed a decrease of about 25 per cent. over the previous year. Prices on European calf were consistently lower than from the United States, a dominant factor which brought about this decrease. Patent sides also have been very quiet on account of a fairly large carry-over from the previous year which could not be moved. In Canton, Chinese tanneries put out a grade of patent leather which found a ready market in the cheaper trade. It did not offer any competition to the imported skins, but it certainly captured a certain section of the trade that would otherwise have been buyers.

During the last quarter of the year there were practically no enquiries for calf skins or patent sides. This arose out of the drop in the pound sterling resulting in European uppers arriving with an advantage of 25 to 35 per cent. in price.

From the viewpoint of the importers, the year was an unsatisfactory one.

AMERICAN FRUITS.

REPORT BY LOCAL DEALER. PAST LEVELS REACHED.

During the past year, writes a local firm dealing in American fruits, the sales of fresh fruits such as apples, oranges, grapes, etc., have reached the level of previous years. The import of Californian and North Western apples during the last quarter of the year alone amounted to over 10,000 cases and it is estimated that the total imported during the year was about 30,000 cases.

Grapes have again maintained their position in spite of the exchange situation, and, if anything, have shown an improvement over the previous year. Californian growers are sparing no efforts in the improvement of the quality of the fruit and the result was clearly evidenced in the grapes shipped by certain growers during the year under review. Olivette grapes, much prized by the epicure were, however, unobtainable last season due to the fact that practically the entire crop was destroyed by sun-burn.

Over 10,000 packages of roughly 300,000 lbs. were imported, testifying to the popularity of this fruit. Proper refrigeration which is essential to its preservation during the voyage has been brought to a high standard of efficiency, enabling the grapes to arrive practically in fresh condition. For this the various steamship lines concerned, deserve praise for their enterprise. Oranges have also shown an increase. This year's prices have been below those of 1930, a factor which has undoubtedly aided business. About 10,000 cases, or 2,000,000 oranges, were imported and found the usual outlets both here and in the neighbouring country. There is nothing much to be said regarding pears, melons, etc., as these fruits have a comparatively small market here on account of their being highly perishable. The usual small quota was imported by some enterprising concerns having their own cold storage facilities. On the whole the year has been a satisfactory one for all concerned.

JAVA SUGAR.

NOT A GOOD YEAR.

One of the leading handlers of Java sugar in Hong Kong states that the year under review, generally speaking, has not been a good year.

There were heavy stocks in the Colony when the year opened with the result that there were no purchases from Java during January. At one time exporters in Java entertained a hope of doing some business with this Colony after the Chinese New Year but owing to the low exchange and the new duties imposed in China, the business between Hong Kong and Java in sugar remained a dead letter. There were some enquiries for new crop sugar for November/December shipment but there was no chance of connecting business owing to the prices offered by buyers in Hong Kong being considerably below Java's idea. During the month of March there was no business doing at all in the way of purchases from Java. April began with the failure of one of the dealers but fortunately the amount involved was small.

April proved to be a lifeless month for the exporters of Java sugar, as far as the Hong Kong market was concerned, and in May the resumption of hostilities in China did not help matters. There were a few small purchases of molasses sugar but a few dealers drew from the market after making these tiny purchases. A few dealers in brown sugar were reported, but a further drop in exchange clinched matters for that month and no further transactions were reported.

Improvement After June. At this time very low prices were offered from Hong Kong and business seemed impossible in Java sugars. During June, there were a few isolated enquiries but as far as can be ascertained no business resulted and while stocks had run down to a pretty low level by July, buyers were still hesitating to offer higher prices. However, during the month several orders were placed with Java for prompt delivery and a fair amount of business resulted. Buyers lowered their prices almost immediately afterwards but in spite of this the Java merchants managed to do a fair amount of business with Hong Kong, principally due to cheap freight rates offering at the time. The purchases in July were not kept up in August although occasionally small parcels were taken up.

About 50,000 tons were shipped to Hong Kong during September. With this large arrival, plus stocks in the Colony, occupied with the fact that the exchange began to soar, business was held up for the time being. Towards the end of that month, there were enquiries again and small quantities were purchased. The first week of October saw higher prices offered from Hong Kong but in spite of this only a small business was put through as dealers adopted a "hand to mouth" policy. The October shipments to Hong Kong were about 28,000 tons including sugar for refining purposes, which could not be considered very extensive.

The policy of buying only just enough for local requirements was kept up towards the end of the year. There is quite a large quantity in stock to be worked off and with the uncertainty of the political situation in Manchuria, prices offered by Hong Kong merchants fell lower and lower towards the end of the year. The exchange also has been scaring which is not conducive to good business. The political situation is causing some uneasiness as dealers are, in some instances, asked to take a chance on the financial stability of buyers from the interior.

It is not anticipated that the market will be active next year, and in any case very little enquiry can be forthcoming before the Chinese New Year.

RICE EXPORTS.

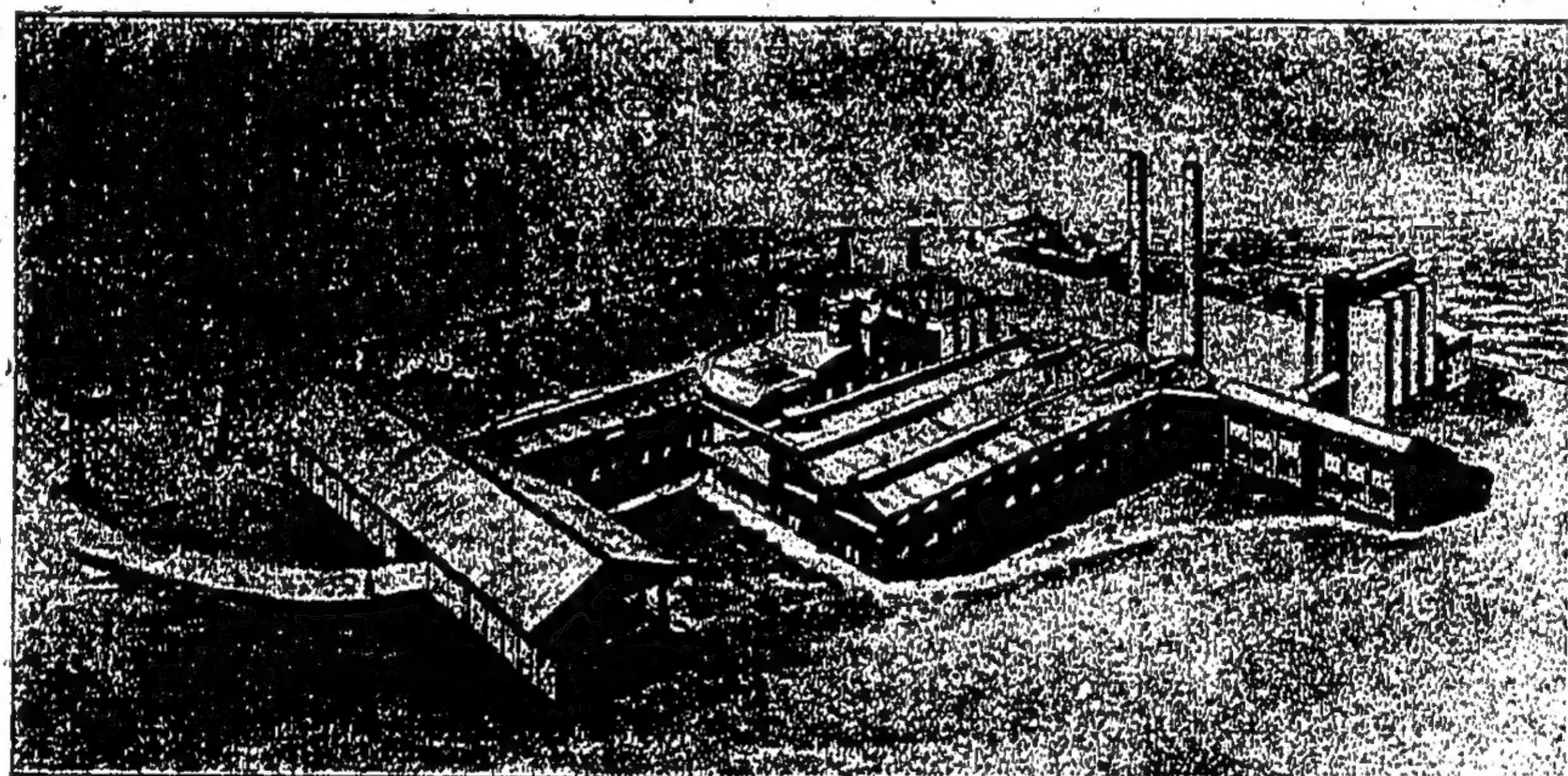
BUSINESS GOING FAST HONG KONG.

NEED OF BANKING FACILITIES.

A prominent firm of rice exporters have supplied the following report on the rice business in Hong Kong:—

This cereal, which not so long ago stood on top of the list of exports from this Colony, is now placed at bottom. The erstwhile consuming centres of the world are now producing rice to a large extent and would only import sparingly to fill up the gap, from Saigon, Bangkok and Rangoon. The standardization of rice by the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce has undoubtedly improved the local grade of delivery by the Chinese packers, but it is far from being satisfactory to New York buyers.

The old markets are now closed to us and it will not be out of place in this review to say that the loss of this trade is primarily due to the need of banking facilities to negotiate shipments. The acceptance of drafts.



Proposed Arrangement of the New Green Island Cement Company's Works.

in the Colony. In "it" gives a survey of the year's business and closes on a distinctly optimistic note with regard to the future of the share market in Hong Kong. He says:—

"The share market during the past year has been decidedly healthy, looking at it both from an investment and a speculative point of view. There was really no fresh or wild speculation in the market this year, and, taking things all round, I think the shareholders deserve a good deal of credit."

"Owing to the sudden political trouble in the North and the repeated fall in the value of sterling, the prices of all shares depreciated rather suddenly during the months of September and October, but rates were not dangerously high at the time and, although the 'bear' tried to make a lot of this reaction, even going as far as to compare it to 1929, which is certainly absurd—I think the way in which the settlements in September, October, November and December were negotiated was very creditable."

"Quite a number of small speculators who made money during the first half of the year were reluctant to part with their profits when things went against them towards the latter half of the year, but after a little pressure was brought to bear a few outstanding accounts were settled."

"In this connection, the brokers were fortunately able to bear the loss and had to part with a little bit of their hard-earned money, and only one instance of a defaulting stockbroker came before the committee and the unfortunate gentleman was dealt with."

"There is still a lot of loose money available in Hong Kong from sound investments and as rates are to-day, I don't think anything is too high to invest in."

the return on one's money at the figure is not much more than a joke. The lucky ones got out of their holdings and showed good judgment. Even at the present level of \$29, the shares are still too high to be looked upon as a sound investment."

"I don't think there is any risk for investors and speculators if they buy any of our local stocks to-day at about present prices, as the future looks very hopeful and the return on some of our best investments is reasonable considering the glut of money in the Colony to-day."

Banks and Closing Time.

"It has always been the custom for the banks here to grant brokers extra facilities on settlement days by extending the clearing time by one or two hours, and, in some extreme cases, it has even gone beyond this limit. Recently, however, a new ruling came in to the effect that no extension can be made and that meant that all cheques had to be paid in before certain wealthy Chinese are not 'get-at-able' until about 3 p.m. This appears unreasonable for the simple reason that, even though the brokers should start their settlements at 8 a.m. on settling days, it often happens that which does not leave very much time to deliver the shares and get the cheques in before 3 p.m. In view of the fact that the brokers are doing their utmost, it seems unreasonable that the banks should take this autocratic stand. It is very possible that the coming year will see an even bigger business in the share market of Hong Kong and, if we should have a very big settlement in any month and the brokers find this cannot be cleared up by 3 p.m. in spite of their utmost efforts, I am afraid we are going to see a real mess up and the blame must then certainly be placed at the door of those res-

LEATHER.

UNEVEN BUSINESS DURING 1931.

Information from a reliable source is to the effect that the leather trade in 1931 opened very well, there being a brisk demand for all kinds. This went on for the greater part of the year, despite the fluctuation in the exchange but for the last two or three months there has been a decided change.

Buyers locally and up-country seemed to stop handing in orders and the trade was more or less stagnant. The reason that there is a large quantity of supplies which were ordered when the prices were fairly high with the result that when the prices fell, buyers began handing in new orders and taking delivery only of the goods ordered on the new prices. Those that were booked at the old figures were left in the godowns, and, even now, there does not seem to be any sign of buyers taking up these goods. As for the up-country dealers, they have discontinued buying.

Reviewing the year generally, one of the biggest dealers in the Colony states that the trade had improved very enormously in 1931 and the figures returned are in the neighbourhood of 50 per cent. higher than those of the previous year; this despite the fact that the value of the dollar has been jumping up and down incessantly.

There is still a very large stock of leather not taken up, and trade in 1932 depends largely on how this stock is going to be liquidated. Without being pessimistic, our informant states that, in his opinion, there is going to be a slight fall in this line of business in the New Year—for the first few months at any rate.

Import of Coal to Hong Kong and Canton During 1931.

	Hong Kong	Canton
Japan coal	245,000	1,000
Formosan	128,000	78,000
Fushun	126,000	100,000
Kaiping	118,000	77,000
Tonkin	170,000	80,000
Indian	41,000	25,000
Borneo	47,000	52,000
Natal	27,000	—
Welsh	18,000	—
Australian	3,000	—
North China	500	2,000
Native	—	50,000

and fast rule demanded by the negotiating banks for confirmed and irrevocable bankers' letter of credit had resulted in the transference of this lucrative business to other places where finances may be obtainable for documentary acceptance of drafts.

(Continued on previous column.)

A DIFFICULT YEAR FOR SHIPPING

SHIP CHARTERING IN THE CHINA COAST.

YEAR OPENS PROMISINGLY, BUT DEPRESSION SET IN DURING SUMMER MONTH.

MANCHURIAN SITUATION HELPS SHIPOWNERS.

Several circumstances have helped to make the time and trip chartering business on the China coast for the year 1931 extremely eventful. The year began well and the demand for tonnage was so great that owners put up freight rates considerably. Then, during the summer months, freight became scarce both in the South (Saigon, Haiphong, Manila and Singapore) and in the North and many steamers were laid up.

Several charterers who had taken steamers on a time charter basis did not run these steamers at all, preferring to lose a little by allowing them to lie idle than by adding to their losses by running the ships at a loss.

A curious and unforeseen development strengthened the freight market once again towards the latter part of the year. Japanese companies with their large fleets of small sized steamers were left in the cold by Chinese merchants who once again sought foreign tonnage for their cargoes. The net result was that shipowners were once again able to collect higher freight rates with their steamers and quite a number of rice merchants, looking ahead, offered owners tempting rates for time charters.

We are indebted to Messrs. Geo. Grimble & Co. for the information contained in the following article: "The year began with a steady demand for tonnage on short period timecharters and for forward loadings from Saigon to Bangkok, although low rates were quoted by charterers. The volume of business transacted during January was small, but a satisfactory development was noticeable. From the numerous enquiries remaining in the market unfilled, a more hopeful feeling for the improvement in the general condition of the freight market was entertained for the next few months.

In February, owing to the increased demand for tonnage to load rice, coal, salt and bean cargoes, a large volume of business was transacted at fairly satisfactory rates. An abundant supply of beanekes from Newchwang and Dalny to Amoy, Swatow and Canton removed the necessity for owners of regular lines to compete for rice trips from Saigon to Hong Kong to keep their steamers at sea during the Chinese New Year period.

During March, the freight market continued to remain steady, with, if anything, charterers finding difficulty in filling their requirements owing to the shrinkage in the volume of tonnage immediately available for rice, coal, bean, and salt trips. After the fixtures of several Norwegian steamers for the Siberian and Java and South Seas trades, local trip charterers began to divert their attention to timechartering for short periods. Enquiries of this nature appeared in the market from time to time at rates very close to owners' ideas, which eventually resulted in fixtures on owners' terms. During this month a general rise in rates in all directions was noticed.

In April a further rise in freight rates was noticeable and reached a point where owners, in view of the limited supply of tonnage immediately available, could afford to employ their steamers for short trips. Satisfactory timecharter rates were obtained and maintained for prompt as well as for forward loadings.

In May there were a number of rice, coal, salt and bean trips unfilled and the business literally went "begging" at remunerative rates. Owing to owners' persistent holding out for timecharter rates, the few suitable steamers still available for prompt delivery, coal importers, as well as Bangkok rice millers, in view of the high rates paid for timecharters, fixed several steamers on timecharters at rates dictated by owners. Offers made by Saigon charterers for the renewal of timecharters for short periods at reasonable figures were turned down by owners.

In June it was reported that an easier tendency developed in the freight market with considerably less demand for tonnage and the outlook developed so rapidly that it was anticipated that the situation might become once again acute.

In July the position became worse as expected and several steamers under timecharter were allowed to lay up idle in Hong Kong, charterers preferring to keep their steamers here rather than run them at a loss. The volume of business transacted during the month was disappointing. In August the general conditions of the freight market was described as "inanimate and lifeless"—the business negotiated being chiefly represented by coal fixtures and short-period timecharters.

Coal and salt trips again saved the situation from being utterly lifeless during the month of September and owners did not hesitate to accept such trips whenever they were offering in spite of low rates. It was in this month that news of the Manchurian situation came through and Chinese merchants, who had been employing Japanese tonnage for coal, bean and rice cargoes at cheap rates, preferred to pay higher rates for non-Japanese tonnage to fill their requirements. As a consequence, a slight improvement set in with a better tendency in all directions.

The situation again improved in October, and rates were once again higher. The general feeling on the part of shipowners was cheerful and optimistic. A further advance in freight rates was anticipated. November found freights freely offering and shipowners' position was, therefore, further strengthened. There was a big demand for tonnage from Newchwang and Dalny to South China which resulted in the fixtures of several handy-sized light-draught steamers for 6 to 12 months' timecharter. Important rice merchants in South China were also very active in their attempts to secure tonnage from Rangoon, Bangkok, Saigon and Haiphong to Hong Kong. The demand for tonnage from Canton for non-Japanese steamers was negligible.

The year closed with freight rates improving and the scarcity of suitable tonnage being felt. The prospects for the new year are very promising.

Timecharters.

The following steamers were fixed for timecharters during the year:—

Solviken (Norwegian) 6 months timecharter \$12,000 Hong Kong currency per month.
Michael Jensen (Danish) 6 months timecharter \$10,500 per month.
Clara Jensen (Danish) 4 months timecharter \$15,000 per month.
Clara Jensen (Danish) 12 months timecharter \$14,000 per month.
Daviken and Sandviken (Norwegian) 12 months timecharters \$14,000 per month.
Prosporn (Norwegian) 4 months timecharter \$16,000 per month.

Sales of Steamers.

a.s. Tai Fook Sing ex Lorestan, 2,800 tons d.w. sold to Canton buyers for \$65,000.
a.s. Kaitane and a.s. Kamona from Australia sold to Hong Kong buyers.
a.s. Shun Chih, 1,183 tons net reg. sold to Hong Kong buyers for \$135,000 Hong Kong currency.
a.s. Bestum and a.s. Bestik 2,573 tons d.w. sold to Northern Chinese buyers for \$110,000.
a.s. Gouverneur General Maurice Long II, 779 tons net register sold to Haiphong rice millers for Piatres 45,000.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

LOCAL MANAGER'S REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

NOT UNSATISFACTORY.

The following is a review of the year supplied by the manager of one of our leading shipping companies:—

Taken as a whole, the shipping situation for 1931 has not turned out as badly as was generally expected a year ago. There has been but little improvement in the world depression, and this has naturally had its effect on world shipping. Hong Kong, being primarily a shipping and transhipping centre, is vitally affected by the world's shipping situation.

Both the travelling and shipping public of this Colony have been greatly benefitted during the year just closing by the decided improvement that has been made in the various fleets of vessels sailing to and from the Orient. In both Trans-Pacific and European services there has been very decided improvements in the type of steamers. From the new vessels that have been put into the Oriental trade, it is quite apparent that the shipping companies are taking advantage of the present low construction costs, and are anticipating a decided improvement in business in the near future.

During the year just closing, the passenger movement has held up very well, everything considered. There have been various reductions made in passenger rates in almost all directions, and many passenger lines have adopted the practice of issuing reduced round-trip fares. There has been a very decided decrease in the total movement of cargo from this Colony. The decrease has been noticed in almost all directions. As the buying power of various importing countries has been decreased through unemployment and general depression, it has naturally had its reaction on the Hong Kong exports. It would be difficult to say to what extent the movement of exports from Hong Kong has been decreased, but it appears safe to say that the decrease in the movement of staples has been, very slight. Shipping companies have met the situation to the best of their ability by reducing freight rates, with the result that rates in all directions at the present time are at a very low level.

All shipping companies, however, are looking forward to a decided improvement in the world shipping during 1932.

SHIPPING SLUMP ANALYSED.

PRESENT STATUS WORST IN "LIVING MEMORY."

Characterising the present slump in shipbuilding as the "most severe in living memory" the annual report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping emphasises that the world total tonnage of idle shipping is now 10,500,000 tons "and there is no indication of any immediate improvement."

Great Britain has been particularly badly hit by the marked shrinkage in orders for new ships, and shows a reduction of 1,500,000 tons as compared with the previous twelve months, which in turn showed a heavy reduction over 1929.

"The outlook," states the report, "is still unpromising. The depression has broadened and deepened during the past year. The tonnage of vessels laid up has more than doubled."

The largest vessel now building under Lloyd's survey is the new Cunarder which is officially envisaged as being of 73,000 tons gross. Two other giant liners of which plans have been approved are the Indian liner Rex, of 50,000 tons, and Conte di Savoia, 46,000 tons.

According to the report the total tonnage of merchant vessels afloat (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE N.Y.K. LINE.

LOCAL MANAGER REVIEWS YEAR'S BUSINESS.

SURPLUS TONNAGE WITHDRAWN.

Interviewed by a representative of the Daily Press, the manager of the N.Y.K. said that the business this year was not bright owing to the world-wide depression of the freight market. "The N.Y.K.," he said, "made strenuous efforts to meet the situation by curtailment of surplus tonnage and expenditure and in various ways."

The manager explained that the tonnage tied up this year was altogether 10 vessels out of a fleet of 101 vessels. Operating with the less tonnage naturally meant less freight earnings, but by adopting this measure the loss of revenue was decreased and the profit and loss account was almost balanced during the last fiscal year.

"With regard to next year," said the manager, "we confidently look forward to an improvement. There are two factors which at present stand in the way of a recovery in business, the first being the suspension of the gold standard in Britain and the second being the uncertainty of the Manchurian dispute."

The business of the company in regard to the European and South American freight and passenger service was dull during the year, but the trans-Pacific passenger business on the N.Y.K.'s new liners, the Asama Maru, Tatsuta Maru and Chichibu Maru, showed a decided improvement.

OLD RESIDENT'S VIEWS.

KEEN COMPETITION IN PACIFIC SHIPPING.

THE TROUBLE WITH AMERICA'S GOLD.

A local resident, of some years' standing in giving the Daily Press an idea of the year's business of one of the leading shipping companies, operating on the Pacific, stated that 1931 has been an exceedingly bad year.

The business offering had been extremely small and the competition exceedingly keen. One of the worst features of the competition is that freights could not be reduced any more and there is a decline in the passenger business. The Canton silk business was also bad and there was a noticeable decrease.

The development of the all-water route from Hong Kong to New York, via Panama, enabling silk shipped from Hong Kong to arrive in New York in 34 days also offered a good deal of competition to silk-carrying ships on the Pacific.

The future of the Pacific trade, according to this business man, is not bright. The gold-barring tactics adopted in America are choking the country and business is going past the U.S.A. to other countries. For instance, for the first time in the history of the Colony, British motor cars are in a position to compete with American-made motor cars in the market. The difference in currency between United States and its neighbour Canada alone forms a striking example of how the United States is losing business.

There is a difference of such striking magnitude that Canada is reaping all the benefit, as for instance, in the competition to get rid of surplus wheat.

at the end of June, 1931, and classified by Lloyd's was 23,541,879 tons gross, an increase of more than 1,000,000 tons over June, 1930, and a record aggregate for shipping registered at Lloyd's.

Other points the report directs special attention to are the continued increase in the adoption of internal combustion engines and of oil as fuel, and the development of electric propulsion.

RATTANS AND CANES.

GOOD YEAR OF BUSINESS RECORDED.

EUROPE BUYING MORE AND MORE.

One of the largest dealers in rattans, canes and rattan furniture has very courteously forwarded us the following report of the year's business:—

China Canes.—A brisk business was done during the early part of the year, but the demand dropped considerably during the past months. New York being the largest of the American buyers, taking in a total of about 6,500 bales as against 6,000 bales during the previous year.

The European business in this article was quite lively for the early Spring deliveries, some 23,000 bales were shipped to Continental ports, as against 13,000 bales during the previous year. The demand from the English markets almost doubled, some 42,000 bales were shipped to London/Liverpool as against 23,000 bales during 1930.

Rattan Core.—New York was the chief buyer, the demand being almost the same as for 1930, some 6,000 bales were shipped during the year under review.

Rattan Baskets and Rattanware.—New York was the only market purchasing important lots, some 8,000 bales were shipped; this represents the same amount purchased during 1930.

Rattan Furniture.—The Pacific Coast states of the United States, were the chief buyers, and the volume increased greatly with the depreciation in the value of silver. Some 45,000 bales were shipped to San Francisco and Los Angeles, as against 18,000 bales during the previous year. With the improvement of the silver value, this demand has decreased extensively during the past months.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS.

BOOM IN BRITISH GOODS.

An official of one of the Colony's leading electrical stores was interviewed by our representative regarding the trade in electrical goods, and he said that, as a result of the new Ordinances brought in by the Government at the earlier part of the year, the trade had made very big strides. The Ordinances provides that all electrical stores be responsible for the complete installation of wires, etc., and as this made it imperative that there should be no faulty wiring, it caused a boom in British goods as the cheap material manufactured in the East could not stand the test that they were subjected to. Another thing which contributed to this boom was the Japanese boycott. All contractors carrying stocks of Japanese goods put the prices up by some 30 per cent. in the belief that no more Japanese material would be imported. The old stocks were thus allowed to lie in the godowns, unsold, and at the moment there is still quite a considerable quantity of them here.

From another source we learn that business in electric motors, etc., has shown a considerable improvement and as a large part of the goods imported here are sent up-country, trade in South China generally has been on the up grade. Now that there is peace, of some sort in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, it is to be hoped that many more of these motors will be taken up by those provinces, where there is much room for development.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.

HEALTHIER TONE REPORTED IN LOCAL MARKET.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

The flour and wheat business in Hong Kong and South China has been comparatively good during the year under review. A new competitor appeared in the market, namely, Australian flour. The market was quite dull in the first part of the year, due to excessive stock, but after June 1, quite large quantities were purchased from Australia and Japan.

The appearance of Australian wheat in the market was due to its comparatively cheap price. Shanghai buyers bought huge quantities for milling purposes in Shanghai and sent the finished product to the interior. This had the effect of spoiling the business in American wheat and flour in Hong Kong as a lot of business was done here direct with Australia.

Towards the end of the year, business has not been so brisk and the American wheat and flour business, with the exception of a few well-known brands, has been dull.

The world wheat position, generally speaking, is satisfactory. Prices improved a little at the beginning of the year and the improvement was maintained throughout the year. Production was still much in excess of consumption. Political uncertainty in wheat importing countries proved to be an important factor in the fixing of wheat prices. This was particularly noticeable in Germany which had been a large buyer but during the present year, there was a distinct falling off in their purchases as the country bought only what was required for the heavy import duty in European countries (excepting England) on wheat is making the question of under-consumption a really serious one.

Quite large quantities of wheat are held this year by the Farm Board in the United States which sold great quantities of wheat to China and Germany and negotiations are under way for the sale of a large amount to France. The stocks held by the Farm Board had held "bearish" tendencies during the year.

The decreased acreage in United States and Canada as well as in Australia and the Argentine, however, balanced up the position somewhat, and the export surplus in the various countries were, fortunately, not as high as anticipated at one time. Towards the end of the year, the American winter crop and the Argentine crop have proved to be bigger than anticipated owing to continued fine weather.

The price of United States wheat is much too high in comparison with other countries, and, with the exception of the sales made to China and Germany by the Farm Board, there have been practically no sales. The purchases by Asiatic countries were mainly from Australia, Argentina, Russia and Canada. The last named country was prominent this year because of the dissolution of the wheat pool which resulted in export competition with obvious results.

Towards the end of the year, anticipation of heavy import duties in England has led to the hoarding of wheat in that country, but the buying has ceased abruptly and a small reaction has set in. The prospects for the beginning of next year is quite good, although there is plenty of surplus in wheat producing countries.

The following table of estimated wheat production for the year 1931 and 1932 is interesting:—

World Wheat Crops. Preliminary Estimate.

	1931/2	1932/1
Bushels		
Europe	299,738,000	300,021,000
United States	110,750,000	106,371,000
Canada	32,925,000	49,068,000
Argentina	30,000,000	29,000,000
Asia	54,751,000	60,301,000
Africa	15,483,000	14,515,000
Australia	19,000,000	27,750,000

The following is the estimated world surplus and requirement up to the middle of 1932.

Estimated

	World's Surplus (qrs.)
America	25,000,000
Canada	15,000,000
Australia	12,000,000
Argentina	15,000,000
India	2,000,000
Russia	30,000,000
North Africa, Danube, Chile, etc.	5,000,000
Carry-over at end of this cereal year:—	
America (30), Canada (14), Australia (5), Argentina (7)	58,000,000
Total	150,000,000

Estimated

	World's Requirements (qrs.)
United Kingdom	28,000,000
France	7,000,000
Belgium	9,000,000
Holland	3,000,000
Germany	4,000,000
Italy	7,000,000
Austria, Hungary, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Switzerland and other European Countries	12,000,000
Total European	78,000,000
non-European	20,000,000
Grand Total	98,000,000

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IMPROVEMENT IN OIL FUEL

FUEL OIL.
TRADE MUCH BETTER
IN 1931.

Fuel oil business increased considerably in 1931, mainly because in Fukien the political conditions had improved. In Foochow the trade was almost doubled, as compared with that of the previous year, while in Amoy the turnover increased by some 50 per cent. This is explained by the fact that the river was navigable higher than it had been for a fairly long time, while in the West River districts this particular line showed a distinct improvement. With Kwangtung and Kwangsi now on friendly terms, there has been a big increase in the turnover in the trade in these provinces and much has been done to develop that area. Business in Canton forged ahead, and the same can be said of Wuchow.

The surprising thing is that the fluctuation in the exchange did not have any effect on the trade although prices advanced by about 30 per cent. This can be easily explained, as with peace and order being gradually restored in Canton and the South generally, there has been a bigger consumption.

No Fear of Russia.

When asked his opinion about the Soviet oil business, our informant, who holds a responsible position in one of the leading oil companies here, said that he did not see how it was going to affect trade generally. The production of oil in Russia was not sufficient for them to carry out half of what they say they are going to do, and if they are going to complete their Five Year Plan, they will need all the oil they can get for internal consumption.

Prospects for the New Year do not appear to be very bright although there should be no reason why trade should not go on as it had done during the year under review.

GASOLINE.
MORE MOTORS AND GOOD
TRADE.

Despite floods and political disturbances in China, road development is making very favourable progress, especially in South China, and this has a very good effect on the gasoline trade. With better road conditions, more vehicles are put on the road and automatically there is a good demand for gasoline.

In Hong Kong there has been a big increase in the number of motor vehicles and the trade during the past twelve months has, therefore, shown an improvement over the period from January-December, 1930. In the opinion of an official of the Colony's leading suppliers, the gasoline trade has more or less reached "saturation point." In other words, there are now so many cars on the road that it would be hopeless to expect more vehicles to be put on the run until business improves. At present the public is more concerned with cutting down expenses than going in for pleasure jaunts, which, of course, means more money spent on gasoline.

Brisk Up-Country Trade.

During the period under review, the gasoline business up-country has shown a decided improvement although the price per gallon now is \$1.35 including the tax of 25 cents which is levied on every gallon sold. One big cause of the brisk business up-country is that Kwangtung and Kwangsi are now on friendly terms, and that being the case, the authorities are giving more of their time to road development, etc., and all this means more transportation which finally spells better gasoline business.

LUBRICATING OIL.
SHARES IMPROVEMENT
WITH FUEL OILS.

As is generally known, sale of this commodity very largely depends on the fuel oil and motor spirit trade, and since the last two showed an improvement over 1930, trade in this particular line has also been good, though the jumps in the exchange have rendered business more difficult than usual. It was only natural that the prices rose in sympathy with those of the other two commodities mentioned above and unless the exchange fluctuates more than ever in the New Year, trade ought to be quite good.

PARAFFIN WAX.

FAIRLY GOOD YEAR.

Prices in this commodity have fluctuated violently throughout the year on account of the unsettled condition of the exchange. The tendency, however, has been upwards and possibly on account of this, trade has been quite good. Let it be explained that the "middle party," or the man who buys in the hope that prices will soon and then sell, definitely favours a rising market. For this reason chiefly, the business showed a considerable increase over that of the previous twelve months.

The chief use for this commodity is for the manufacture of joss candles in Hong Kong and South China, but our informant tells us that, owing to the fact that dealers up-country have at present fairly large stocks, business in this particular line might not be so good for the first few months in the New Year.

A few hours previously the delegates from all over the world had been presented to the President of the Royal Institution, the guardian of Faraday's apparatus. It was a delight to hear the applause that greeted the Chinese representative from Peking.

The delegate from Japan made a most excellent speech in English. He was one of the half-dozen or so foreign delegates who were, as distinguished scientists, made honorary members of the Royal Institution. Dr. Elihu Thompson, from the United States was another.

As we celebrated, for some ten days, the centenary of this *mirabile* 1831, we made visits to many places of interest. As soon as the writer mentioned that he was from Hong Kong, everyone asked all sorts of questions about China.

"It came as a shock to find that so little is known of the Far East in London," the remark of Sir Oliver Lodge was typical. "Oh yes, I remember, you went out to Hong Kong—you've been having some bad floods cat there lately." Or, again, a scientist of world-fame said, "We never hear of China unless it is civil war—they are always fighting out there—or flood or famine."

They find it hard to believe that the new civilization has begun in China. When I suggested that there are thousands of Chinese graduates in science, returned from Universities of Europe and America, the retort usually was "Why don't they do something to set things straight?" This leads me at once to suggest the formation of a Chinese Association for the Advancement of Science. It would prove of incalculable value to the country if run on the lines of the British Association. What better time than now to form it?

Constant association with Chinese students during nearly twenty years in Hong Kong, and for eight years previously in the University of London, has made me convinced that they are capable of brilliant scientific research.

All new scientific development is of international value. The new world civilization is sweeping away the old divisions and boundaries.

The Engineer in China.

Agriculture is, and must ever remain, the most important industry in the world. We must have food—fuel for the human engine. A most important, scientific development is mechanical farming. New countries have developed and adopted it more rapidly than those whose farming had long traditions. It has, however, made itself felt both in these pioneers and an end.

(Continued on next column.)

FAR EASTERN TRADE
POSITION.

A BRITISH VIEW.

The story of the Far Eastern economic situation, as gathered from various official and unofficial statements that have reached us during the past month is on the whole of a somewhat doleful character. Briefly, it is this: Low exchange (now happily vastly improved and showing indications of an early return to normal) had played the very devil with China business; general trade in Japan had been detrimentally affected by the Manchurian disturbances and the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods; in the Dutch East Indies producers were no longer working on a profit-earning basis, and the general situation of commerce was extremely bad; in British Malaya the situation was much the same; dwindling export values had seriously reduced purchasing power, and necessarily resulted in a drastic curtailment of imports.

Both Hong Kong (where business, except in shipping, had not been altogether unprosperous) and the Dutch East Indies have had budget-balancing anxieties, and increased taxation, and retrenchment of staffs were being resorted to. The best report of all comes from Shanghai. The British Commercial Counsellor there, after a reference to the disorganization of trade in the Yangtze Valley caused by the disastrous floods and to the slow progress in the development of industries outside the Shanghai area, caused by the uncertain political situation, the absence of security, and the burden of taxation, states: "In Shanghai, on the other hand, the number of industrial establishments is constantly growing, and in almost every branch of trade the competition of these local factories, assisted as they are by the high cost of imported goods in silver currency, is being increasingly felt. The growth of Shanghai's industries and the continued activity in the building trade, resulting from the concentration at this centre of so large a proportion of the realisable wealth of the country, cause a steady, if not very extensive, demand for machinery, engineering supplies, and equipment of various kinds, and so far as this purely local trade is concerned, conditions have been fairly satisfactory."

Eastern Engineering and Commerce.

engineering training. They dislike waste in any form—whether it be mechanical or human energy. They have applied engineering methods, not only by using machinery, but in seeking efficiency in every phase of their work. And they have made farming pay in English while less efficient workers have failed.

In the days when there were no engines, the farmer in England relied on horses for much of his tractive effort. In those days the successful farmer was one who understood horses. The two pioneers have shown that, in the new civilization, engineering knowledge is essential for efficiency on the farm.

Chinese Engineers Wanted.

That leads me to my last suggestion. It is that, if China is to take her rightful part in the new world civilization, she must encourage a far greater proportion of her young men to have an engineering training.

The root cause of China's agony to-day is the low standard of living of the poor. It is a menace, not only to peace in China, but to the maintenance of a decent standard of living in other countries. Before world civilization can become real, the human rights of the individual must be respected and his immediate necessities satisfied.

How can moral and mental facilities grow when men, women and children toil unceasingly without relaxation? How can this human tragedy of China cease without the help of science applied by the Chinese?

In Europe and America we find countless thousands relieved of monotonous manual labour and dynamic electricity, the great discovery made by Faraday one hundred years ago.

Turn on a switch and there is light, or heat. Turn it off and the fire is extinguished. No dirt, no carrying of fuel, no ashes, no clearing up. Vacuum cleaners, fans and refrigerators are implements of the new civilization. Motor-cars, broad casting, even talkies enlarge our mental outlook and educate us. The two latter bring to the people the blessings of good music and sometimes instruction.

These great gifts are here. They have made us realize our debts to Faraday and those countless other workers who have given them to us. Surely the least we can do is a help, with all our might to usher in the new civilization through the length and breadth of China.—Far Eastern Review.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE COLONY

DETAILS OF CARS,
CYCLES AND
LORRIES.

The following tables show the number of motor vehicles licensed for use in Hong Kong and Kowloon on October 31, 1931.

Private Cars ... 1,542
Taxis and Public Cars ... 261
Commercial Vehicles ... 454
Motor Cycles ... 820

PRIVATE VEHICLES.

British.	
Alves	1
A. C. (Academy)	2
Arrol Johnson	2
Armstrong Siddley	29
Austin	20
Austin ("7")	220
Barlis Thomas	1
Beag	3
Calthorpe	3
Clyno	11
Crossley	8
Cubitt	5
Galloway	3
Daimler	1
G. W. K.	1
Hillman	5
Humber	6
Jowett	7
Legends	1
Morris Cowley	70
Morris Oxford	60
Morris Minor	40
Reo	3
Roamer	1
Rolls Royce	3
Singer	17
Standard	18
Straker Squire	1
Synbeam	5
Talbot	1
Triumph	4
Trojan	19
Vauxhall	2
Waverley	1
Welsley	10
	552

American.	
Auburn	7
Buick	180
Cadillac	9
Chandler	4
Chevrolet	70
Chrysler	65
Cleveland	6
De Soto	30
Dodge	38
Erskine	80
Essex	60
Falcon Knight	2
Fargo	2
Ford	160
Graham Paige	6
Hudson	13
Hupmobile	10
Jewett	4
Jordan	4
La Salle	2
Lincoln	3
Locomobile	1
Marmont	10
Marquette	8
Nash	13
Oakland	10
Oldsmobile	40
Packard	16
Paige	4
Pierce Arrow	1
Plymouth	18
Pontiac	20
Republic	1
Roadster	6
Rugby	1
Star	1
Stearns Knight	1
Studebaker	140
Stutz	1
Templar	2
Willys Knight	60
	1,067

PUBLIC VEHICLES: CARS AND
TAXIS.

British.	
Amil Car	2
Citroen	8
De Dion	1
Pouget	6
Renault	3
Salmson	1
Mathis	3
Sesaire Berwick	1
	25

German.

Hanomag	3
Horch	1
Opel	4
	8

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES,
LORRIES AND TRUCKS.

British.	
Albion	30
Austin (2 ambulances)	3
Beag	6
Cubitt	1
Dennis	40
Gov	1
Halford	5

Merryweather (fire engine)	1
Morris	20
Standard	1
Vulcan	3
Rolls Royce (fire engine)	1
Tilling Stevens (fire engine)	1
Leyland	1
Thornycroft	22
Trojan	3
	145

American.

America la France	1
Bethelen	4
Brockway	1
Cadillac	1
Chevrolet	90
Dodge	6
Federal	6
Ford	170
G. M. C.	20
Graham Bros.	6
Menamiee	3
United	3
White	5
Fargo (1 ambulance)	3
Studebaker	3
Republic (private bus, St. Stephen's College)	1
Overland	1
	324

German.

Opel	1
Stutz	1
	2

Italian.

Fiat	3
------	---

MOTOR CYCLES.

British.

A.J.S.	110
Ariel	6
Ascot Pullin	1
Borrich Superior	2
B.S.A.	70
Cotton	2
Douglas	8
Excelsior	3
Francis Barnett	10
Humber	8
James	4
Matchless	14
New Hudson	3
Norton	14
P. & M.	1
Raleigh	20
Royal Enfield	0
Rudge	18
Sunbeam	10
Triumph	80
Morgan (3 wheeler)	2
	195

American.

Ace	3
Henderson	2
Harley Davidson	80
Indian	40
	125

German.

D.W.K.	2
Puch	1
B.M.W.	2
	5

French.

Monet Goyen	5
Favour	1
	6

PUBLIC VEHICLES: CARS AND
TAXIS.

British.

Clyno	10
Hillman	10
Morris	8
Rugby	1
Singer	2
	31

American.

Buick	20
Chevrolet	15
Chrysler	20
Dodge	20
Erskine	5
Essex	6
Ford	25
Hudson	20
Overland	20
Oldsmobile	10
Plymouth	7
Pontiac	3
Studebaker	50
Willys Knight	4
	230

THE MOTOR TRADE.
POPULARITY OF BABY
CARS.

Our representative interviewed the manager of a local firm who are the representatives of several lines of American cars and he was told that, in spite of the many handicaps occasioned by the exchange fluctuating so violently during the past twelve months, trade has been quite up to the figures of the previous year and probably rather better. For one thing, although the market has not been so steady as in previous years, buyers gave their orders in spasms, so to speak. For instance there were times when a sale being made but then the following month would see orders coming in in sufficient numbers to make up for the slack months. This applied to all makes of cars and commercial vehicles generally, both for local and up-country use. In Canton, however, business has been quite steady and while our representative was speaking with this official, an order was received from Macao for two of the latest models of a very popular make, delivery to be made within a week.

One particular feature in connection with the motor trade is the firm hold Ford cars are gaining on the market. These are getting to be very popular because of economy in running, and already some Ford taxis have been put on the roads. Another thing worth mentioning is that owner-drivers go in more now for saloon cars. One only has to look the doors and one can feel safe inside while the owner is away at the office, in the theatre or on a shopping tour. Ladies in particular find them very much more useful than the open tourers which, however, have their advantage during the summer months.

The "Babies."

The "baby" cars, as in former years, are still the great favourites, and the most notable thing in connection with them is the introduction of the American "Austin" to the Colony during the period under review. These are more spacious than their "English sisters" and there is more leg-room in them. They are, however, left-hand drive, and although this may seem rather strange to people used to right-hand drives, it should not make a lot of difference after one has been in them a couple of times.

Five cars are also getting very much attention, and their "baby" should prove just as popular as the small cars. The Morris Minor is as popular as ever, and large numbers of these are seen on the roads, both on the Island and on the Mainland.

While the British light cars are getting every attention from the motoring community, the heavier type are not so popular but this can be explained when it is stated that most buyers are not prepared to lay out a heavy initial sum for them. It is a well-known fact that British cars are more durable than the other makes but it has to be admitted that the American ones usually "catch the eye" more easily and when a person goes into a shop to get a car, he generally has these things in mind—(a) a fairly low price, (b) a car with a nice stream-line and a consumption of about 13-20 miles per gallon. On the other hand the fall in sterling has given the British cars a distinct advantage over the American varieties for which gold dollars, expressed in local currency, have to be paid.

FARADAY, EFFICIENCY AND CHINA.

MECHANIZATION AND THE STANDARD OF LIFE.

By Professor C. A. Middleton Smith, M.Sc., M.I.M.E., A.M.I.E.E., of the University of Hong Kong.

Three centenaries have been recently celebrated in London. They remind me very forcibly of events which have entirely changed Europe and America. In far less than one hundred years from to-day they will have effected an even greater change in China.

The first centenary commemorated the discovery of the induction of electric currents in the Royal Institution, London, Michael Faraday, the one-time newsboy and book-binder's assistant, who made many valuable researches when he became a Professor—Michael Faraday—demonstrated induction, in August 1831.

Faraday's experiments led directly to the dynamo and electric motor. These machines to-day are doing an enormous amount of the monotonous labour and drudgery of the world. They are destined to bring a higher standard of living to the millions of China.

Clerk Maxwell and Wireless.

It was in 1831 that James Clerk Maxwell was born in Edinburgh. Associated closely with the University of Cambridge this brilliant scientist produced a important paper dealing with the dynamics of the electromagnetic field.

His book on "Electricity and Magnetism" is one of the most remarkable volumes that has ever been published. Radio Engineers rightly consider Clerk Maxwell as one of the great pioneers—the first pioneer—of their work. He wrote "we have strong reason to conclude that light itself—including radiant heat and other radiations, if any is an electromagnetic field according to electromagnetic laws."

It was ten years later that a German, Heinrich Hertz, proved experimentally that the ether contains the electromagnetic waves which Clerk Maxwell said must be there. Hertz proved experimentally that they travel with the velocity of light. It was Maxwell's words that inspired Hertz to search for these waves. They are known to-day, all over the world, as Hertzian waves.

How Brunty, in Paris, first set them in motion with his coherer, how Lodge, in London, with his de-coherer sent the first wireless signal; how Marconi, attracted to London by the news; interested Preese, the chief engineer of the British Post office and certain city financiers in the commercial possibilities of wireless—these are

stories fascinating but too lengthy to detail just now.

We know that to-day radio telephony has provided close international connections. We have read that in Shanghai they have danced to the music that was, as they danced, being played by an orchestra in the Savoy Hotel, London. We find it hard to believe, almost impossible to understand, that a human voice was transmitted round the world from Schenectady and then broadcast. But we know that it happened.

To Advance Science.

The third centenary which has recently been celebrated in London is that of the foundation of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Its object has been, for a hundred years, to give a stronger impulse and a more systematic direction to scientific work. It has brought together scientists, not only of the British Empire, but of foreign countries. Perhaps the most remarkable event connected with this centenary was the unanimous election of its President, for General Smuts, from South Africa, stands second to no other man in the esteem of the people of Britain. Yet some of my school friends were killed fighting against Smuts in South Africa in these black days of the South Africa war. It says much for the splendid character of Smuts and the practical common-sense of the British people, that the one time enemy is in London to-day, vigorously preaching the gospel of the New World Civilization in which, he believes, the Anglo-Saxon race must play a leading part.

What About China?

We have finished these centenary celebrations in London. They were, indeed, memorable. The Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, presided at the Faraday commemorative meeting. His fine tribute to the man who, he confessed, had immensely influenced his own outlook on life, was heard by a huge assembly and countless listeners in."

In the midst of a grave political and financial crisis in London, this indomitable Scot left his seat in the House of Commons, forgot the city bankers and the delegates to the India Round Table conference, and reminded his huge audience that Faraday had risen to him mortal fame by the simple, yet always difficult method of giving himself to the pursuit of truth and the duty of the day.

THE METAL MARKET

WOLFRAM ORE.

PRICES RECEDED DURING THE YEAR.

PROSPECTS NOT BRIGHT.

The consumption of wolfram ore has decreased year by year and the business done in the first half of this year has been fair but after the announcement that Britain had relinquished the gold standard there was a noticeable decline in the wolfram ore business owing to the unfavourable exchange. The economic crisis in Germany also affected the market as German buyers were not in a position to make cash payments and preferred business on credit basis. As a result business was extremely difficult and purchases made during the second half of the year were very lean.

The Kiangsi Provincial Government, controlling one of the biggest producing centres, tried to encourage the export of this ore by offering a monopoly but owing to the activities of Communists in this area the business from Kiangsi was entirely stopped. The Kwangtung ore met what little demand there was and at the end of the year there appears to be about 800 tons of this ore in Hong Kong and about 900 tons in Canton.

At the beginning of the year the price of wolfram ore was about \$45 per picul but in March prices went down to about \$42 and \$43. It kept receding and towards the close of the year the quotation was only in the vicinity of \$40 per picul.

The prospect for next year does not appear to be good, prices are not likely to be maintained and there appears to be nothing in the horizon to stimulate the demand for wolfram ore.

MANGANESE ORE.

BUSINESS VERY DULL IN 1931.

SMALL DEMAND FROM BUYERS.

According to a local firm dealing in manganese ore, the business in this line during the present year has been very dull.

There are two places producing this ore in China, Hunan and Kwangsi provinces, but on account of the activity of the Communists in Hunan provinces the ore from this place was difficult to export and the demand was met by Kwangsi cargo only. The principal buyers of manganese in the Far East is Japan, but as business with Japan has not been so bright this year, the consumption of manganese had decreased greatly.

At the beginning of this year, manganese fetched about \$23 per ton but at the close business was offering at \$18 per ton without bidders.

The future of this business is uncertain and much depends on business conditions in Japan next year. The new Cabinet's policy might lead to a revival of trade in that country, in which case manganese ore will share in an business that eventuates.

WOOD OIL.

LARGE STOCKS CARRIED IN AMERICA.

PRICES JUMP IN OCTOBER BUT FALL AGAIN.

The wood oil business in Hong Kong has been affected by the general depression of trade.

The year opened with prices in the vicinity of 54 cents per pound without much enquiry. During the year no improvement set in until October when the price jumped to 74 cents, but it proved a temporary rise and the set back came almost at once, the year closing with prices again in the vicinity of 54 cent per pound.

The future prospects of the wood oil business, as seen from Hong (Continued on next column.)

MANGANESE DIOXIDE.

FAIR BUSINESS DONE.

This is a raw material much used in the chemical industry and is employed in the manufacture of matches, dry batteries and also in the glass industry. Japan, America and some countries in Europe make purchases from China and although the quality of the manganese dioxide produced in China is not so good, and cannot by any means be said to be the best, the price is considerably cheaper than that of other competitors and as a result a fair business has been done in this line during the year. The price ruling at the beginning of the year was about \$40 per ton but this figure has since receded to \$35.

BISMUTH.

A very small business was done in this line, the buyers being principally German concerns with Britain also buying a small quantity. The extent of the business, however, is very small and the whole production in China does not exceed 100 tons. The price at one time was as high as \$2,600 per picul but the rise in the dollar has brought down prices to the vicinity of about \$1,500 per picul.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

SOME IMPROVEMENT DURING THE YEAR.

OUTLOOK NOT ENCOURAGING

From enquiries made of British shipping concerns it appears that exports from Hong Kong to Europe showed an increase of 15 per cent during the first six months of the year as compared with the same period in 1930 and the improvement has since been fairly well maintained in completion of old contracts, though new business has recently been rendered very difficult by the vagaries of exchange. Prospects for next year are for this reason difficult to estimate but it seems probable that a very dull period of uncertain duration may be experienced after the Chinese New Year.

Goods imported into the Colony are slightly in excess of last year, a decrease of about 15 per cent, from Japan being rather more than compensated for by increased imports from practically all other countries.

Passenger business has been maintained at about the same or a slightly higher level than last year but there is every indication of a serious decline in traffic during 1932. Modification of the usual concessions in regard to staff leave and passages has already been forced on many employers and the present world wide depression must be expected to have a discouraging effect on tourist traffic.

The immediate outlook for shipping cannot be considered bright, even by the most confirmed optimist, and the business is one in which retrenchment in overhead charges and operating expenses is peculiarly difficult. Speculation as to the future, however, would be merely to hazard a guess and it is not sufficient to say that if the efforts to bring about an improvement in trade, which are now engaging the attention of experts in most countries, meet with success the shipping industry will not be the last to benefit.

Kong, are not at all bright unless trade conditions all over the world improve.

The only bright spot in the year's business is the fact that all rivers in the interior of Kwangsi were opened up to navigation and peace was established between the two Kwangs. So long as there was war in these two provinces the rivers were blockaded and stock was difficult to obtain except by roundabout and expensive routes.

America was one of the biggest buyers during the year, and it is encouraging to note that the demand from Europe shows signs of increasing. Statistics available at the end of the year reveal the fact that America is carrying very large stocks at the present time, the quantity being about 19,000 tons, which is being used up gradually but in disappointingly small quantities. The importations of that country from China are slightly smaller and the consumption has increased in terms of tons but notwithstanding this, it is unlikely that any marked improvement will take place. As pointed out this is due to the very heavy stocks carried not only by consumers, but also by speculators. The outlook for the new year is not encouraging.

CHINESE TIN.

NO EXPORT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

LOCAL DEMAND BIGGER.

A prominent business man, interviewed with regard to the business in Chinese tin, stated that during the year business had been rather spasmodic, some deals with foreign countries being completed at the beginning of the year.

In July and in August there was some business from Hong Kong but since then things had been at a standstill on account of the demand from China itself for Chinese tin, which is bigger than the demand from foreign countries.

There was one peculiar feature during the year, which was that the demand for Chinese tin had led to its price rising above that of Straits tin. Europe and America can buy Straits tin at a much lower figure than they can buy Chinese tin, and buyers in China apparently can offer a more tempting figure to producers than can their European and American competitors.

Under these circumstances, it is impossible to export Chinese tin. The rise in exchange also has acted as a stumbling block between Chinese dealers and foreign buyers, and, as a result Straits tin must have enjoyed a very good year. The outlook for the next year, while not overwhelmingly bad, depends to a great extent on the trend of the exchange, a further rise in silver being considered detrimental to the export of Chinese tin.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

BIG BUSINESS IN SOUTH CHINA.

SLIGHT FALLING OFF IN DEMAND.

Introduced into China after the War, sulphate of ammonia is today imported in the South in large quantities and forms one of the biggest lines of business that the provinces of Kwangtung and Fokien do with foreign countries. A total of 120,000 tons of all kinds of sulphate of ammonia valued at about \$17,000,000 was imported into South China from Germany, England, America, Japan and Holland.

According to one of the biggest handlers of the trade, the quantities purchased from the various exporting countries are as follows:

Germany	50,000 tons
Britain	50,000 "
America	5,000 "
Japan	3,000 "
Holland	2,000 "

Encouraging as these figures appear to be, they are below the figures for 1930 and represent a drop of about 30 per cent. The reason for this falling off in the import of sulphate of ammonia is ascribed to several reasons, one of the most important of which is the flood disaster in Central and South China. The exchange also did not help buyers in China, a silver country in their purchases of the commodity from European countries.

The fall in the price of silk during the year was another factor which might explain the drop in the imports of sulphate of ammonia and last, but by no means least, the activities of certain business organisations in Swatow in urging native farmers to use Chinese bean cake as fertiliser rather than foreign sulphate of ammonia.

FIRECRACKERS.

EXPORTS TO AMERICA KEPT UP THIS YEAR.

The following report on the cracker trade is supplied by a leading business firm:—

Exports to United States of America during 1931 have not diminished to any appreciable extent but owing to the low values of silver exchange the American buyers could purchase same volume at less cost than in the past. This business being a specialised line is in the hands of old traders. Owing to heavy taxation of materials for making firecrackers in China proper, the manufacturers there are unable to compete in price with local and Macao factories and consequently it is to be expected that within a near distant future we will see the passing away of this industry from China. In some States in U.S.A. there is a ban on flashlight firecrackers made of aluminium, and chisels but from the border line the bootleggers make it a profitable business. The tariff wall put up at Washington, D.C. from 8 cents (gold) to 23 cents per pound, to protect home manufacturers of fireworks and crackers measuring over 5/16 inch in outside diameter or over 1-3/4 inch in length, has not yet been fruitful of results to them due to general depression, which precludes the marketing of domestic high priced fireworks. Exports to Canada experienced a set-back on account of the arbitrary condemnation of firecrackers on alleged chlorate content by the Dominion Government without substantiating evidence of that finding. South African market is not importing the usual quota of firecrackers from Hong Kong because the resident Indians, following the advice of Gandhi to discard luxury, have more or less excluded the firing of firecrackers at celebrations which is a contrast to India where shipments may be recorded as constant.

THE PAPER TRADE.

BUSINESS IMPROVES AT END OF YEAR.

INFLUENCE OF EXCHANGE.

According to information supplied by one of the leading firms dealing in paper, the stock at the beginning of the year in Hong Kong was very low but dealers, in view of the fact that the dollar was in the vicinity of 11d., were satisfied to buy only enough to meet current demands. During February and March when the dollar showed no signs of going up, however, dealers began to face the situation with the result that quite a few orders were placed and the business over the first quarter of 1931 compares quite favourably with the business over the same period in 1930.

M/G Cap, newsprint and Sup. Cal. Printing showed a steady increase thanks to the increased demand for programmes and other stationary.

During the year, more orders were placed for Ledger and Bond papers as dealers were replacing depleted stocks. The belief that exchange would not fluctuate very violently also led to a good number of orders, but needless to add, the rise in exchange rates towards the end of the year has put many dealers out in their calculations.

However, the better exchange has led a very good business towards the end of the year. The rising value of the dollar has led local dealers to anticipate a corresponding rise in the quotations of exporters in Europe, a position which they were perfectly justified to take, for during November/December, M/G Cap, newsprint and other low grade paper were quoted at more than 10 per cent higher than during the preceding month.

PIECEGOODS.

EFFECT OF 'THE HOLIDAY' ON TRADE.

One of the biggest dealers in piecegoods gave an interesting interview to a representative of the Daily Press regarding the condition of the piecegoods business during the year under review.

He said that the total import of British woollens for the year was estimated at about \$8,000,000. German and French goods imported amounted to about \$7,000,000. Most of the shipments arrived during December.

The dealers in woollens are facing a loss of between fifteen to twenty per cent because they are affected by the new tariff in Canton and unless they can get their goods into that city by devious methods the loss has to be met.

One of the most interesting features of the piecegoods business during the year has been described as the 'Piecegoods holiday.'

When the exchange began to get erratic some three months back, dealers appealed to the leading importers and to the Piecegoods Guild to work together to take no more orders for piecegoods because they found it extremely difficult to adjust prices owing to the varying exchanges. Goods ordered at the extremely low rate of 7/- stood very little chance in competition with later and newer goods ordered at say, 1/3d. The leading importers and the Piecegoods Guild agreed not to take any more orders until November 30. The dealers met again on that date, but conditions had not improved sufficiently for them to call off the 'holiday' and as a result of the conference a further holiday of two months was declared. Under the agreement those who took or gave orders for piecegoods were liable to heavy penalties. Of course there are small dealers and small importers who are not concerned with the holiday, but on the whole, the 'holiday' is being well observed.

In view of the fact that no more orders were accepted at the beginning of the holiday, it was hoped that new orders would be forthcoming at the expiration of the holiday, but goods in godown have been cleared so slowly that it is not anticipated that there will be new orders for woollens until after the Chinese New Year.

The continued warm weather which Hong Kong so thoroughly enjoyed during the end of November and the beginning of December was bad for the business in woollens, as dealers worked on a hand to mouth principle and only took up such quantities of piecegoods as were required by the public. The warm weather being against woollens, the demand accordingly was small. The cold snap during the middle of this month must have resulted in large quantities of woollens being taken up.

Italian woollens, which were once very popular owing to their cheaper prices, have fallen off greatly in this market, and the explanation has been that dealers handling this cargo had had too many claims and are hesitant to take orders.

In cotton piecegoods, the amount ordered to arrive between December, 1931, and January, 1932, was roughly \$10,000,000, most of which related to goods ordered from Britain and consisted of poplin, broadcloth and other cotton fancies.

Cotton piecegoods were largely imported from Britain and Japan. In normal years the turnover of Japanese piecegoods in Hong Kong is now about \$28,000,000 but since August this year, practically all orders have been stopped. The geographical proximity of Japan makes her a very important competitor in the Chinese market and it is difficult to say just where the figure for the turnover stands this year.

COTTON YARN.

SHANGHAI MILLS DO A ROARING BUSINESS.

According to one of the biggest handlers of cotton yarns in Hong Kong, the cotton mills in Shanghai are doing a roaring business, due to the ban on Japanese goods that is everywhere evident in China. The price of yarn has gone up in response to the demand and in order to secure cargoes many buyers in the interior have approached the mills direct for shipment to various destinations in South China.

Notwithstanding this, however, a fair volume of business was transacted in Hong Kong, the buyers being principally from South China, where a period of peace between the Liang Kwong Provinces has resulted in much better business conditions.

The demand for 'native' goods has created a condition specially favourable to Chinese yarns. Local knitting factories, in spite of the increased price of Chinese yarns, have a good year to show for the simple reason that there is an absence of competition in such articles as socks, singlets, underwear, etc.

Corporations Spending Millions Pay Tribute to Value of Newspaper Space

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No. 6

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"The most effective and economical means of selling goods to the public is through newspaper advertising."

Sir Louis Baron, chairman of Carreras, Limited, the tobacco manufacturers, issued this statement.

"The public has not stopped buying 'good goods,'" he added, "and if only every British manufacturer would realise that the demand is always present for something better—and would produce that something better—the Press would sell the goods for him whether in times of trade depression or trade boom."

DAILY PRESS advertising gets results where other advertising fails. Profit by the experience of the leading advertisers of the world.

A "DEAD" MAN RETURNS HOME

AFTER LIVING A CRUSOE-LIKE LIFE ON AN ISLAND

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Dec. 30. A man who lived a Crusoe-like existence on an uninhabited island in the Pacific, subsiding on turtles, fish and coconuts, returned home after thirty-four years' wandering. He is Andrew Swan, a Herefordshire man, whose relatives had given him up for dead for the past twenty years.

While proceeding to Honolulu from Australia in a sailing ship, the vessel took fire and was abandoned. Swan and four comrades landed on an uninhabited island where they found the remains of a castaway's small hut with the skeleton of a log in a watching attitude. Fragments of a newspaper showed that the tragedy occurred in 1897 and that the marooned sailors kept a fire burning day and night for three years before their signal was seen by a Portuguese vessel which picked up the castaways.

GIANT METEOR OVER LISBON

BELIEVED TO HAVE FALLEN INTO THE ATLANTIC

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Dec. 30. The fall of a great meteor in Siberia in 1908, when the heat of the explosion set fire to the country around and devastated hundreds of square miles of forest land and destroyed vast herds of cattle, is recalled by the Press in connection with a report that a giant meteor was seen over Lisbon on Monday night. It is said that it passed over the city with a roar like an express train and lit up the country for miles around. It is believed the meteor has fallen into the Atlantic.

FAMOUS RACING CLUB

CLOSES DOWN OWING TO DWINDLING MEMBERSHIP

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Dec. 30. The Beaufort Club in London, one of the oldest racing clubs in England, is closing down to-morrow owing to its dwindling membership.

The club was once famous for elaborate wagers. Staggering sums were also wagered on horse races at the once famous "call-over."

EPICUREANS MUST PAY

"EARLY" FRUIT TAX IN BRITAIN

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Dec. 29. Britain's Epicureans must, in the future, pay heavily for so-called luxury dishes containing "early" fruit and vegetables.

An Order which will have this effect was issued to-night from the Ministry of Agriculture, of which Sir John Gilmour has charge. The Order imposes duties on a long list of fresh horticultural products which are imported into the British Isles before the British main crops are ripe.

An example of the scale of the duties is that imposed upon strawberries, namely half a crown (2s. 6d.) per pound. The duty will apply only between April 1 and May 31.

Cherries imported must pay a duty of 3d. per pound between May 1 and June 30.

Asparagus is subject to a duty of a shilling a pound between January 5 and February 29.

Cauliflowers from abroad must pay a duty of four shillings per cwt. between January 5 and March 31.

Cut flowers are to be subject to a duty of 3d. per pound practically the whole year round.

LIFEBOAT PARTY RESCUED

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HELSINKI, Dec. 29. After scouring the sea off the Finnish coast all day long in a howling gale, salvage ships report that they have picked up the lifeboat which disappeared this morning after going to the rescue of the crew of a wrecked ship.

When the missing lifeboat was discovered, it was found that the crew had succeeded in rescuing the captain, the two mates and six members of the crew of the doomed ship, which was the Finnish a.s. Orion.

GANDHI GETS TO WORK

CABLE DESPATCHED TO VICEROY

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 29. With characteristic caution Gandhi's first important step towards activity in the political arena, is a telegram to the Viceroy (Lord Willingdon) asking whether the promulgation of the United Provinces Frontier Province and Bengal Ordinances constitute a definite rupture between the Government and Congress.

Or, he asks, is he to seek the Viceroy's advice regarding future action.

The telegram which requests "a reply by wire," was the outcome of a meeting of the Congress Working Committee, at which, it is learned, certain members told Gandhi that it was useless to try and patch things up.

But Gandhi, it is believed, persuaded the Committee to delay their decision on the issues involved until he has ascertained the definite views of the Government.

Frontier Provinces Quister.

A report from Peshawar states that although the Frontier Province generally is much quieter, ninety-two more Res-Shirts were arrested in Peshawar City to-day, and thirty-two Volunteers were arrested at Bannu City.

The arrests in the Province now total 1,123, of which 226 have already been convicted of various charges and thirty-seven have been released after apologising.

The British military were again called up to Peshawar City to-day owing to the collecting of large crowds offering themselves for arrest but as soon as it was learned that the troops were on their way, the crowds dispersed.

Many chiefs are using their personal influence to suppress the undesirable activities of the Reds in their areas.

NO SECURITY WITHOUT DISARMAMENT

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Dec. 27. Professor Gilbert Murray, addressing an Anglo-French Students Conference in London to-day, expressed the view that Europe could have no security without disarmament.

"We have no doubt," he said, "moral guarantees, but no material guarantees against war from the air. You can destroy London. We can destroy Paris. But neither can defend. Even Germany with no military planes has enough commercial planes to destroy Paris with bombs."

The first step to material security is the prohibition of military aviation and the internationalisation of commercial aircraft companies.

Disarmament Conference.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29. Mr. Norman Davis, former Under-Secretary of State has been appointed a member of the United States' delegation to the Disarmament Conference.

THE NEW CUNARD LINER

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Dec. 29. Replying to representations for Government action to secure resumption of work on the giant Cunarder, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that the trouble is not to get the ship built, but to get the Company to believe that when she is built she can be run with some chance of paying her way. There will be no difficulty in getting money for building, if there is any prospect, at the moment, of getting the interest on that money repaid and loans refunded.

He did not think there was any hope of resumption of work until about Easter.

SUEZ CANAL WORKERS STRIKE

PROTEST AGAINST 5% CUT IN SALARIES

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CAIRO, Dec. 30. Suez Canal employees at Port Said, Ismailia and Suez struck yesterday, though they remained at their offices. The strike is a protest against the 5 per cent cut in salaries and the enforced Saturday holiday.

REPARATIONS CONFERENCE

U.S. NOT INVITED TO ATTEND

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29. The United States has not been invited, even unofficially, to attend the Reparations Conference, and the United States will not attend even if invited, according to an announcement made by Mr. Ogden Mills to-day.

He said: "There will be no trip to Europe this winter." The announcement comes as a considerable surprise in view of the earlier indications of America's probable participation.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Invitations Issued.

LONDON, Dec. 30. It is official that the British Government has issued invitations to the Reparations Conference which will commence at Lausanne on January 30.

Later.

The British Government's proposal for the Reparations Conference to meet at Lausanne on January 30 ends with uncertainty regarding the venue of the Conference, although no replies have yet been received. It is believed the Government's concern will readily accept.

SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

CONVERSION TERMS ANNOUNCED

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Dec. 29. The Treasury to-day announced that on and after January 18, the holders of Savings Certificates issued prior to April, 1932—that is those issued at 15/8—may convert the value of their certificates into one or more of the following securities, namely, National Savings Certificates Conversion issued 4 per cent, Conversion Loan 1940 to four per cent, and National Savings Bonds series B.

For the purpose of conversion, certificates of the first which have not yet reached ten years' maturity will be treated as worth their present encashment value, plus the shilling bonus due on each 15/8 certificate at ten years' maturity. Thus, a certificate bought on March 31, 1922, will be treated, if converted on March 31, 1932, as worth 25/10.

The National Savings movement has done a great work in promoting a popular thrift. It has been so successful that the total number of Savings Certificates sold from the first issue in February, 1925, to August this year was 1,048,875,000 with a cash value of £294,470,000. The amount remaining to the credit of investors in Savings Certificates on that date was about £500,000,000.

It was on April 3, 1922, that the price of certificates was raised 8d. to 10/- with the maturity value remaining at 25/- and it is to those issued before that date that the present announcement applies.

LARGE ORDERS BY FOREIGNERS

PLACED WITH BRITISH FIRMS

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Dec. 29. The Rumanian State Railways have placed a considerable order for railcars with the British Sentinel Cammell Company.

This is a sequel to a visit to Great Britain and other countries by General Jonescu the Director-General of the Railways and other Rumanian officials, who carefully inspected the different types of railcars in service.

The Belgian Minister for National Defence has placed an order with Messrs. Vickers, the well-known British armament firm, for the equipment of eight anti-aircraft posts.

WINTER AT LAST

LONDON HAS COLD SPELL

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Dec. 29. London experienced its first snow of winter to-day, when the temperature dropped after the mild Christmas spell.

The snow was only slight in London, but was heavier in the North of England and Scotland, where winter sports are proceeding at some of the holiday centres.

SHANGHAI LADY FOUND DEAD

FOUL PLAY NOT SUSPECTED

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 30. Mrs. Kornfeldt, the American wife of a late Norwegian coastal skipper, was found dead on the floor of her bedroom alongside a glass containing beer drops and remnants of a white powder.

The police do not suspect foul play. The question is whether the woman poisoned herself or took an overdose of a drug.

The deceased formerly resided at Kiangsu Road. Her husband died at Vladivostok in tragic circumstances a year ago.

OLD COLONIAL SYSTEM.

BREAKDOWN UNDER ECONOMIC PRESSURE.

In an address on "The mainland colonies of the eighteenth century" to the members of the Historical Society at the Manchester University, Professor Bellot, of London, said that the eighteenth century was marked in the constitutional history of the mainland American colonies by a tendency to the development of a system of legislative absolutism in the several colonies, and this was met by the development at Westminster of a similar plan for the unlimited sovereign authority of the Imperial Parliament. The Imperial Government's economic policy, called "the old colonial system," reduced the provincial to a state of almost intolerable economic discomfort. The colonies were essentially debtor communities, being agriculturists, but they were also developing a new country which wanted a tremendous

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.10 p.m., stated:—

The anti-cyclone remains central near Peiping and is spreading southward.

Local Forecast:—N. winds, moderate to fresh; overcast at first; fair later.

capital investment. There was a steadily expanding volume of business to transact, and being without a corresponding amount of circulating medium in which to transact it meant a steady deflation and fall in prices. The colonists saw that one obvious remedy was to issue legal-tender paper money. They developed the provincial and Imperial authorities on account of the constant endeavours on the part of the provincials to pass paper-money laws and laws for the relief of debtors, which were just as steadily vetoed by the Crown in Council, acting on the advice of the Board of Trade, which represented English merchants who objected to this paper-money legislation as a breach of contract and an invasion of the rights of creditors. A great embarrassment of debt followed.

Balance Trade. The situation was further aggravated by the fact that after the middle of the century the colonies suffered also from an adverse balance of trade. After about 1750 the colonial imports began to exceed exports, and the colonists found greater and greater difficulty in making sterling remittances—in buying sterling bills of exchange on England and discharging their debts to British creditors.

This, Professor Bellot remarked, was a position we in this country could understand to-day better perhaps than we might have done six months ago. But the colonial position was differentiated somewhat from our own because the colonists were subject to a system which denied them the ordinary economic remedy we were seeking at the present moment. The old colonial system required that the colonies should not develop manufactures because they were not intended to compete with British manufactures, and they were not to restrain imports because the fundamental principle of the system was that they existed for the benefit of the Mother Country.

The revolution was begun by planters and business men who found their economic situation growing more and more intolerable, and in the long run they were carried away by political theorists who took things a great deal farther.

RUSSIAN GETS TEN YEARS

FOR MURDER OF YOUNG DANCING GIRL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 30. The Russian musician, Ivan Korniloff, was to-day sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for murdering a cabaret girl, Valentina Bertavich.

The prisoner heard the verdict stoically.

During the proceedings the Court was crowded with foreigners.

EXTRATERRITORIALITY

NOW POSTPONED INDEFINITELY

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NANKING, Dec. 30. The National Government has issued a mandate stating that the date for the enforcement of the regulations promulgated on May 4 last for jurisdiction over foreign nationals by Chinese Courts has been indefinitely postponed.

The regulations were to have been enforced on January 1, 1932.

ANTI-JAPANESE PLOT

SOVIET CHARGES NOT UPHELD

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PRAGUE, Dec. 29. After an examination of the case of M. Vanek, recalled from Moscow at the request of the Soviet Government, it is officially stated that allegations that he was involved in a plot to cause Soviet-Japanese tension are improbable and incorrect.

It is added that "the unusual haste and ardour of publication" do not conform with proceedings that should be observed in such affairs.

REDS' FAILURE IN ENGLAND.

COMMUNIST PARTY TO BE DISBANDED.

The Executive of the Comintern in Moscow, according to reports which have reached Germany, has decided to disband the English Communist Party and to refuse it any further financial support.

The chief reason given for this decision is that the English Communist Party has "shown itself completely incapable of making use of the favourable internal situation existing in England during the last three months to further the interests of Communism."

The Party is reproached because it has "not only failed to make any essential preparation for a social revolution, but has also omitted to make one single serious attempt to rouse the proletariat to action."

Germany states that on the occasion of the recent elections, in gold pounds at the disposal of the English Communist Party, to be used for propaganda and to oppose Labour candidates all over the country, on the ground that "a bourgeois victory, by causing a social reaction, would force the embittered masses to resort to revolutionary methods."

Workers Not Influenced.

The Comintern's condemnation of the English Communist Party, according to this report, states, "the fact that in spite of considerable financial assistance from Moscow the English Party suffered total defeat in the elections and was not able to influence the working class to any noticeable extent shows that the English comrades were not equal to the task expected of them."

The Executive of the Comintern made itself, therefore, unfortunately obliged to withhold further support from the Central Committee of the English Communist Party and to give an affirmative answer to the question, "Is the English Communist Party to be disbanded?"

Germany goes on to say that the Comintern now intends to change its tactics in England and in future "to carry out Communist tasks in England through the extreme elements in the Labour Party."

Chinese Troops Evacuate Chinchow

JAPANESE FORCES ENTER TAHUSHAN

ARMOURED TRAINS OCCUPY STRATEGIC POSITIONS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TIENSIN, Dec. 30.

THE Chinese evacuation of Chinchow is proceeding smoothly.

Seventeen trains are being used, the first of which left at 5.30 p.m. yesterday and the others are leaving at intervals of two hours. Several trains have already passed Shanhaikuan and it is expected all will pass through to Peiping.

Tokyo, Dec. 30.

The Japanese advance on Koupangtze is reported to be making good headway.

A powerful contingent of General Taniuchi's division is proceeding northward from Panshan in armoured trains and occupied strategic positions commanding Koupangtze at 3 p.m., and it is expected will enter the city to-morrow morning, while General Kamura's brigade is advancing westward from Hsinmin-tun, after heavy fighting they entered Tahushan at 2.35 p.m.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS ARRIVE AT CHINWANGTAO

TIENSIN, Dec. 30.

Japanese warships arrived at Chinwangtao from Port Arthur on account of the evacuation of Chinese troops from Chinchow.

Nations' Secretary of the lengthy

Japanese statement (published in the Daily Press on Tuesday) indicating the intention of the Japanese command in Manchuria to advance west of the Liao River where the bandits are alleged to have their base, the Japanese Ambassador in Paris has issued a statement.

The Ambassador denies the reports in circulation that the Japanese military leaders are conducting a systematic advance against Chinchow, reiterating that its insistence on the Chinese troops evacuating Chinchow is due to a desire to avoid a collision with the Chinese regulars.

"The Japanese Government," the statement adds, "have acquired a conviction that the Chinese military authorities at Chinchow support the bandits, who have concentrated in considerable numbers to the west of the Liao River."

CHEN GOES TO NANKING

SHANGHAI, Dec. 30.

Mr. Eugene Chen left for Nanking from Shanghai at 9.30 a.m. to-day by train.

Feng Yu Hsiang is due in Shanghai at about midnight. He will first call on Mr. Wang Ching Wei and will later leave for Fenghua to visit Chiang Kai Shek.

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GOLF NOTES.

[By "MASHIE-NIEBICK."]

Excellent weather conditions for golf favoured the holiday programme and although the standard of much of the play was well below normal this can be attributed purely to seasonal festivities as all courses were in fine condition, particularly after the rainfall in the early morning of Boxing Day which imparted to the turf that springy feeling which inspires greater confidence when hitting well into the ball. There were large entries for the Bogey Pools run in connection with the various Courses and, considering all things, the scores returned were good, particularly D. S. Robb's 3 up on the Old Course at Fanling.

The Japanese Golf Club staged at their Shatin golf course on Sunday last the Club Championship over 28 holes medal play when about twelve players participated. The Championship was won by F. Hoo (H.B.K.) with a morning round of 93 and 83 in the afternoon, while H. Mori (Y.S.R.) was second with rounds of 93 and 88 in morning and afternoon respectively. Bogey is 69 for 13 holes, but I learn that the course is still in a bad condition as a result of the severe storm in April last when the Shatin bridge collapsed and tons of sand was washed on to the course, with the result that even now many parts of the course are almost unplayable. This was undoubtedly responsible for the somewhat high scores. I also understand that it was through the lack of playing facilities for some months that no entries were received from the Japanese Golf Club in the Colony's Golf Championship played recently. I think entries may safely be expected next year from the Japanese community, which contains many enthusiastic golfers.

The Junior Championship at Kowloon Golf Club has attracted more than ordinary interest this year in view of the large number of keen young players who have joined the Club in recent years and who are now playing fairly steady golf. As a result of last week-end play-offs, seven players enter the second round to be played on or before 10th January. H. T. Buxton is probably more favoured than any other player. He carried off the Bogey Pool at Kowloon Golf Club over the Xmas holidays.

At the Kowloon Golf Club on Sunday F. E. A. Remedios and E. D. da Rosa met in the final of the Club Championship. The course is in fine fettle and as both finalists are playing excellent golf, good scores and a close finish should result.

According to recent advices to hand from Home an intimation has been received from America that owing to present world economic conditions the Walker Cup match which is due to be played in America in 1932 may have to be postponed. As it costs about £3,000 to send a team to the States the R. & A. may be glad of the opportunity of conserving its resources, but it will be a big disappointment to the public on both sides of the Atlantic if the match is abandoned, because it is one of those amateur events which has caught the imagination of the sporting world.

Apparently world economic conditions are not acting as a deterrent to the women golfers of Britain and America who are completing arrangements for their first official international contest for a trophy to be known as the Curtis Cup, the gift of the Misses Curtis, two sisters who were leaders of American golf a quarter of a century ago. The match is to be played in England in the latter part of May next, and negotiations have already taken place with the Royal Mid-Surrey Club regarding playing the contest on their course in the Old Deer Park, Richmond.

CRICKET.

CLUB TEAMS FOR WEEK-END

The following will represent the Hong Kong Cricket Club in their two-day match with the Royal Navy which commences at 11 a.m. tomorrow on the Club ground:—

H. Owen Hughes (Capt.), H. J. Armstrong, A. C. Beck, A. C. I. Bowker, E. B. Duckitt, R. H. Griffiths, E. J. R. Mitchell, E. B. Reed, J. E. Richardson, G. R. Sayer and R. M. Wood.

In their second division league match with Club de Recreo at King's Park on Saturday, the Club will be represented by:—

R. B. W. Paterson (Capt.), R. R. Davies, C. E. Gahagan, L. D. Kilbee, P. W. J. Plappner, J. H. Ratten, W. Stoker, J. R. Way, L. A. Whipp, A. J. R. Wolff and J. N. Sunley.

CHRISTMAS WEEK IN SWATOW.

INTERESTING BOXING DAY SPORTS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Swatow, December 27.

Following the tradition of this port, private Christmas Parties for children began from the 22nd. The usual festive spirit was displayed and great was their delight when Santa Claus, on each occasion, presented each small guest with a reasonable present.

The Customs Club held its annual Christmas Tea and Tree for the children of members and subscribers, and round about fifty kiddies spent a very pleasant afternoon there. Their attention was concentrated more on the expectant appearance of Father Christmas (Dr. C. H. Brangwin) than on the tea-table. Very appropriate gifts have been selected this year and pleased little ones immensely. Mrs. Whitmore is to be congratulated upon running the entire show so wonderfully well.

Dinner parties were held galore on Christmas Eve, after which practically the entire foreign community went on to the Swatow Club for a dance, it having been gaily decorated for the occasion. The supper was all that could be desired, thanks to the efforts of the "Kakchiao Ladies." The happiness of the night came to an end in the early hours of the 28th. Only a band or orchestra was lacking to make a more perfect night of it, but this will be made up for at the Bachelors Ball on New Year's Eve, at the Kialat Club, to which everybody is eagerly looking forward to.

Celebration on Boxing Day.

That Swatow has not had a more interesting and enjoyable Boxing Day for many years was the opinion of the almost entire foreign community at Bradley's Lawn on Saturday afternoon. Members of the American warship and other ships in port were also present.

A Sports Meeting was held under the auspices of the Swatow Recreation Club, and there were races of all descriptions for both adults and the young people.

Six out of the seventeen events had unfortunately to be abandoned owing to failing light. Six special events were arranged for the little ones on the ground by Mrs. Matthews. Those for the adults were keenly contested on the spur of the moment. Every one just went in for what he or she was worth from the athletic point of view, and every individual effort has contributed an iota of success of that afternoon.

Tea was provided and Mrs. Bevan deserves a word of praise for having so admirably taken charge of the tea arrangements. "Hot Dogs" were also supplied and much enjoyed by all. The inevitable little open air bar, too, did a flourishing business. One interesting feature that afternoon was the attendance of the "Toss Band" which rendered pleasing selections.

At the conclusion of the event the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Berger, after which the British Consul, Mr. Blunt, said he has been asked to tender to her the thanks of the Committee for her presence and for giving the prizes. He added that special tribute was due to the organizers and originators—Messrs. Maloff and Ramsden for bringing the community together. In his opinion a very pleasant and successful afternoon had been spent by all of a kind that has not been seen for many a year.

Mr. Ramsden also spoke a few words and thanked all for their presence. He hoped that in future, when opportunity offered itself something similar would be arranged to break the monotony of the port.

Last but not least must be mentioned the name of "Admiral" H. S. Forster, the secretary of the Swatow Recreation Club and Captain of its football team. He devoted the whole morning marking out the course and seeing to other necessary arrangements. Launch facilities were also provided by him as usual.

Messrs. Maloff and Ramsden have also done much in some way or other in connection with the Sports Meeting. The officials were—Starter, "Admiral" H. S. Forster; Judges, Messrs. Blunt, Hanco and Ramsden; Recorder, Capt. Wood.

CHARITY FOOTBALL.

IN AID OF HAIG'S FUND.

A charity football match in aid of Earl Haig's Fund will be played between teams representing the Services and The Res. of the Colony on the Club ground on New Year's Day, when His Excellency, the Governor will kick off at 3.30 p.m.

The Commander-in-Chief and the General Officer Commanding will also be present, while bands from His Majesty's ships will play before the game and during the interval.

FANLING GOLF.

BOGEY POOL RESULTS.

The following were the results of the Mixed Bogey at the Christmas meeting at Fanling:—

P. S. Cassidy and Mrs. Redmond v. J. E. H. Cogan and Mrs. Cassidy, tied; 5 down.
There were 10 entries.

CYPRUS TO PAY FOR RECENT RIOTS.

INDEMNITY OF £34,000 LEVIED
ON PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Nicosia, Dec. 23.—Reparations amounting to £34,000 is to be levied, on Cyprus in payment of the destruction caused during the recent riots which culminated in the burning of the official residence of Sir Roland Storrs, governor of the island.

A measure to this effect was promulgated this morning. Six towns will pay varying amounts, the largest being £14,000 from Nicosia.

The riots were connected with a movement among a section of the population for union of the island of Cyprus with Greece, the large Turkish community objecting. The trouble developed so seriously that warships had to be sent from Malta and troops were conveyed from Egypt to the island in troop-carrying aeroplanes.

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LORD ROSEBERY
ON "DOPING"DUTY OF JOCKEY CLUB
STEWARDS.

TURF LIBEL ACTION.

Lord Rosebery, one of the
Stewards of the Jockey Club, gave
evidence in the Turf libel action
at the resumed hearing, and re-
ferred to "a considerable amount
of doping of racehorses that had
been suspected."

Lord Harewood and Lord Elles-
mere also gave evidence.

The action was brought by Mr.
Charles Chapman, the racehorse
trainer, of Shifnal, Cottage, Lavan,
Sussex, and was heard in the King's
Bench Division before Mr. Justice
Hordidge and a special jury.

Mr. Chapman sues Lord Rose-
bery, Lord Harewood and Lord El-
lesmere (stewards of the Jockey
Club), Messrs. Weatherby (publi-
shers of the "Racing Calendar,"
and "The Times" newspaper,
claiming damages for the publica-
tion of a decision of the Jockey
Club Stewards warning him of
Newmarket Heath and disqualify-
ing Don Pat, which he had trained
for the Bedfont High-Weight
Handicap at Kempton Park sum-
mer meeting in 1930. He complains
that the publication injured him
in his character, credit, and re-
putation on the Turf.

The defence was a plea of privi-
lege and justification.

"Of Public Interest."

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C. (for
Mr. Chapman), read a shorthand
transcript of the proceedings after
Mr. Chapman had left the stewards'
inquiry into the doping of Don
Pat.

It was stated previously that
there was no suggestion that Mr.
Chapman was a party to the dop-
ing of the horse.

Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C. (for
the Jockey Club Stewards), sub-
mitted that under the rules of the
Jockey Club the Stewards were
bound to publish their decisions in
the "Racing Calendar," and as
Mr. Chapman was bound by the
Rules of Racing he could have no
cause for complaint.

He also submitted that this and
other publications complained of
were on privileged occasions, as
they were of general public interest.

Lord Rosebery.

Lord Rosebery, giving evidence,
said that he was senior steward of
the Jockey Club, and presided at
the inquiry on September 25, 1930.
The Club took a very grave view
of any malpractice on the Turf;
it was their duty to keep the Turf
as pure as possible.

At the time of the Kempton Park
summer meeting in 1930 the doping
of horses had been considered by
the stewards.

Mr. Birkett: Do you agree that
doping of horses is a fraud and
ought to be stamped out?

Lord Rosebery: I do. It was
common knowledge in the racing
world that there was a considerable
amount of doping suspected during
the year. The stewards had been

examining at several intervals
during the year.

Do you agree that the actual per-
petrator of doping is difficult to
detect?—As far as my experience
goes, it is exceedingly difficult.

Replying to other questions, Lord
Rosebery said that the Stewards
took the view that a trainer was
absolutely responsible for the horse
under his care, unless he could
prove to their satisfaction that he
was not responsible. At the inquiry
they sought to narrow down the
persons who had access to Don Pat.
Mr. Birkett: And did Mr. Chap-
man agree that it was narrowed
down to two stable boys—Devine
and Martin?

Lord Rosebery: I think Mr.
Chapman agreed. He certainly
agreed, with the addition of, pos-
sibly, the driver of the motor horse
box.

"Responsible for His Servants."

At the inquiry the Stewards took
the view that Mr. Chapman was
absolutely responsible for his ser-
vants' acts.

Mr. Birkett: Were there any
grounds at any time for supposing
that the Stewards were hostile to
Mr. Chapman?

Lord Rosebery: None at all.
Speaking for myself, I always hope
we shall be able to find any person
appearing before us innocent.

Was there any feeling of any
kind against Mr. Chapman?

Not the slightest.
Sir Patrick Hastings (cross-
examining): Do you appreciate
that the decision of the Stewards
of the Jockey Club may have the
most awful consequences?

Lord Rosebery: Grave conse-
quences.

Lord Rosebery said that there
was no express provision in the
rules of the Jockey Club to deal
with the case of a trainer who had
not prevented doping, although he
himself had not been guilty of it.

"Dereliction of Duty"

Sir Patrick Hastings: In a case
such as this, where the trainer has
had nothing to do with the doping
of the horse, I suppose you are con-
vinced him of carelessness?—I
think it is more than carelessness.
I should call it a grave dereliction
of his duty.

Do you appreciate that in the
eyes of every fair-minded person
there must be all the difference in
the world between a man who has
been guilty of doping a horse and
a young trainer at the beginning
of his career who has been guilty
of a grave dereliction of duty?—
Yes.

If the notice sent out to the Press
meant to ordinary people that Mr.
Chapman had been warned off the
Turf for doping, a very cruel injus-
tice has been done to him?—Yes.

It would have been simple mat-
ter for the stewards to have stated
in the notice that Chapman had
been found guilty not of doping,
but of a grave dereliction of duty
as a trainer?—Yes.

Why didn't they do it?—That is
exactly what they have done. The
last sentence conveyed that.

Sir Patrick read the sentence as
follows:—

"They disqualified the horse for
this race and for all future races
under their rules, and they warn-
ed C. Chapman, the trainer of the
horse, off Newmarket Heath."

"What could you possibly have
said worse about him than that?"
asked Sir Patrick.

(Continued on next Column.)

PRISON FOR WOMAN
DOCTOR."CAREER ENDS IN THE
GUTTER"

A woman doctor—Mrs. Rona
Wotherpoon, aged between 40 and
50—pleaded guilty at Glasgow to
performing an illegal operation on
a woman now dead and was sen-
tenced to nine months' imprison-
ment.

The Judge (Lord Morison) de-
scribed the case as one of the most
pitiable he had ever had before him.
Mr. Paton, K.C. (for the de-
fence) said that the woman had ex-
ceptionally high qualifications as a
doctor.

"In a moment of madness caused
by mental stress and worry," he
said, "she acted thus. Drink, of
course, is behind it."

After referring to "a great
career ending as it has done, verifi-
ably in the gutter," Mr. Paton
asked the judge to exercise mercy.

Lord Morison said that any sen-
tence which the Court could pro-
nounce was insignificant compared
with the further punishment which
she must suffer in her own pro-
fession.

Lord Rosebery replied that the
stewards could have said they con-
sidered Mr. Chapman had doped
the horse.

"Slackness" Suggestion.

Lord Rosebery added that Mr.
Chapman had never been charged
with doping the horse.

Sir Patrick Hastings: Had there
been some little criticism of the
stewards because it was suggested
that they had been slack about dop-
ing, and could be congratulated if
they took some drastic action?

Lord Rosebery: I never heard it
suggested.

Replying to another question,
Lord Rosebery said: "I wish you
would get out of your head the
idea that any man is against Mr.
Chapman."

Sir Patrick Hastings: And I wish
you would get out of your head that
you think you know why I am ask-
ing these questions.

Asked what Mr. Chapman could
do to "purge his offence," Lord
Rosebery said that next spring he
would have the opportunity of ap-
plying to the Stewards of the
Jockey Club for a licence, and his
case would be considered then.

Lord Harewood.

Lord Harewood then gave evi-
dence. He said that throughout
the inquiries he, in common with
the other Stewards, was actuated
only by the desire to discover who
doped Don Pat, and certainly not
by any feeling against Mr. Chap-
man.

Cross-examined, Lord Harewood
said he heard that the warning-off
notice was misconstrued by the pub-
lic, and added, "I tried to put it
right wherever I found it had been
misconstrued."

Lord Ellesmere said that he had
no feeling against Mr. Chapman.
He agreed that at the Gimcrack
Dinner at the end of 1930 he made
a speech in which he congratulated
the Jockey Club stewards on the
firm way in which they had dealt
with the pernicious evil of doping.
He was then referring to the ques-
tion of doping in general, and not
to the two cases that the stewards
had had under consideration.
The hearing was adjourned.

DRASTIC STEPS NEXT
SEASON.

The Earl of Harewood, respond-
ing to the toast of the Jockey Club
at the Gimcrack Club dinner at
York, said:—

"The Stewards intend to continue
next season to take drastic steps to
stop the great evil of doping."

Sweepstakes Peril.

Referring to "giant sweepstakes"
he said colossal sums of money
which changed hands in consequence
of the great sweepstakes obviously
gave opportunities for bribery and
corruption on a larger scale than
would otherwise exist.

"It was only fair to say that they
had not yet had evidence that any-
thing serious on these lines had
happened."

Camera as Judge.

Mr. Gerald Deane, a partner in
Tattersall's and part-owner of the
Manton training establishment, re-
ferred to the angle of the winning
post at Newmarket and said some
of the results this autumn had caus-
ed so much controversy that surely
the time had come when photo-
graphs of the finish should be taken
at Newmarket and on all other
courses. This was done abroad and
caused no delay.

Amateur Races Opposed.

Amateur races, he said, might
very well be done without in flat
racing.

Mr. Deane also suggested that the
hospitality of the racing executives
might be a little more lavishly ex-
tended to visitors from overseas.
"At present it is rather grudging-
ly given," he said.



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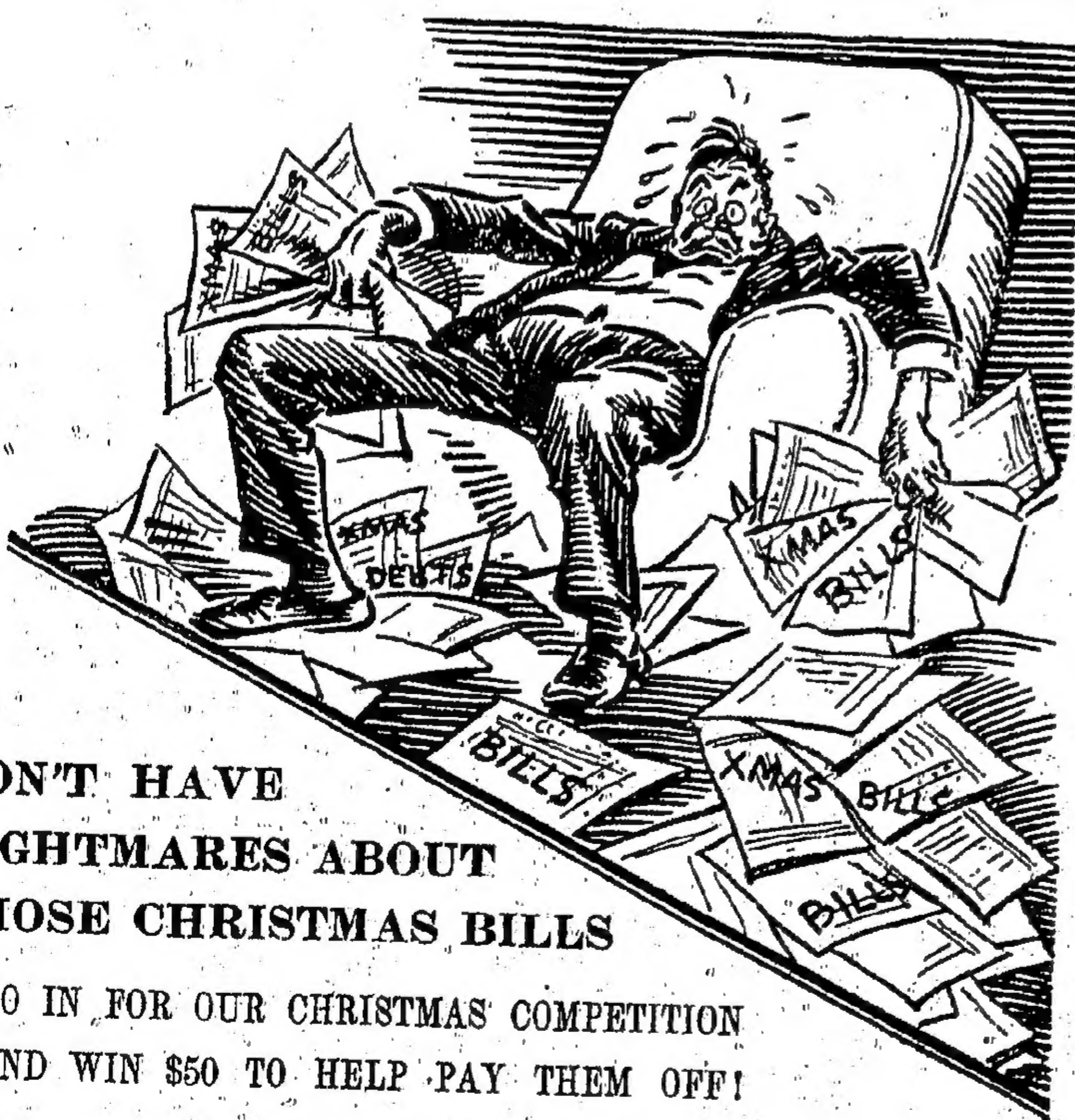
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GO IN FOR OUR CHRISTMAS COMPETITION
AND WIN \$50 TO HELP PAY THEM OFF!

SEND YOUR LETTER TO-DAY

See details on Page 5.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS.

Aeneas due from Europe Jan. 11.
Agamemnon due from Europe Jan. 27.
Athena II due from Europe Feb. 13.
Benary due from Europe Jan. 6.
Celtic Star due from Europe Jan. 25.
Carthage due from Europe Feb. 11.
Calchas due from Europe Feb. 20.
Chonocaux due from Europe Feb. 1.
Chitral due from Europe Jan. 1.
Col di Lana due from Europe Jan. 11.
D'Artagnan due from Europe Feb. 26.
Emp. of Asia due from Vancouver Jan. 11.
Emp. of Canada due from Vancouver Jan. 22.
Emp. of Russia due from Vancouver Feb. 8.
Ermland due from Europe Jan. 20.
Eurymachus due from Europe Feb. 11.
Fulda due from Europe Jan. 14.
Kalyan due from Europe Jan. 8.
Kashmir due from Europe Jan. 4.
Machon due from Europe Jan. 19.
Medon due from Europe Jan. 11.
Munon due from Europe Feb. 22.
Monelita due from Europe Jan. 4.
Menestheus due from America Feb. 7.
Naldern due from Europe Jan. 28.
Nellore due from Australia Jan. 3.
Oldenberg due from Europe Jan. 11.
Porsena due from Europe Feb. 1.
Phenius due from New York Jan. 11.
Philoctetes due from Europe Feb. 20.
Pilsna due from Europe Jan. 22.
Portica due from Europe Jan. 13.
Pres. Jackson due from America Jan. 11.
Pres. Jefferson due from America Jan. 22.
Pres. McKinley due from America Jan. 25.
Pres. Monroe due from America Jan. 23.
Pres. Pierce due from America Jan. 1.
Pres. Taft due from America Jan. 1.
Proteolitus due from Vancouver Feb. 7.
Rajputana due from Europe Feb. 23.
Sante due from Europe Jan. 1.
Sarpodon due from Europe Feb. 5.
Soudan due from Europe Jan. 23.
Taiping due from Australia Jan. 8.
Tunda due from Australia Feb. 4.
Touresina due from Europe Feb. 13.
Titan due from Europe Dec. 31.
Tyndareus due from Victoria, B.C. Jan. 1.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, December 30.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer...	30.08	30.23	30.15
Temperature...	63	55	57
Humidity...	78	72	59
Wind...			
Direction...	N	NE	N
Force...	3	1	3
Weather...	OM	O	O
Rain...	0.01	0.0	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 30.65
lowest open-air Temperature, 30.15

B-Blue sky; C-Cloudy; D-Drizzle; F-Fog; L-Lightning; M-Mist; O-Overcast; P-Passing Showers; Q-Squalls; R-Rain; T-Thunder.

CHARLES CHAPLIN IN WITNESS-BOX.

IN COUNSEL'S SEAT.

(Continued from Page 5)

Mr. Chaplin Told to Move.

At this point the Judge interposed and, indicating Mr. Chaplin, who had been seated alongside Mr. Conway on counsel's bench, said: "I cannot have him sitting in counsel's seat. The rules of this court must be observed."

Mr. Chaplin obediently rose and walked to one of the benches at the rear of counsel.

Mr. Conway explained that in addition to consenting to judgment, Mr. Chaplin desired to make this statement which had been written out:

"I fought this case because I heard from my office in London that the lady had been paid and I was advised to pay no more, but I settled this case because great names have been mentioned and I do not want them further mentioned."

The Judge: I am asked to express no opinion on that statement. What I am not asked to do I will not do, otherwise I should have done so.

Judgment by Consent.
Judgment was then entered by consent for Miss Shepherd for the full amount claimed and costs on the High Court scale, with a complete withdrawal of any aspirations upon Miss Shepherd's character that might have been contained in the affidavit of Mr. Silverstone or any questions raised thereon.

Mr. Chaplin at once left the court with his counsel, went into the robing room and by a side door into the street.

In the court from the street below there came the sounds of cheering. Charles Chaplin was back in his world with the plaudits of the people ringing in his ears again. His car was surrounded as he drove away.

Miss Shepherd said afterwards: "I am heartily glad it is all over. I am sick of talking."

One of the spectators in court was Mr. Alister Macdonald, the son of the Prime Minister, who sat in the back row of the court. He was alone.

"I am here merely as an interested spectator—very interested," he said. "I was here half an hour before the case restarted to-day."

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From Dec. 31 1931, to January 6, 1932.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Date	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Thur.	31	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		00 05	7.2	08 24	1.5
Fri.	1	15 50	4.2	19 55	4.1
		01 43	6.2	09 15	1.2
Sat.	2	15 45	6.1	21 20	3.9
		02 50	5.3	10 00	2.5
Sun.	3	04 55	4.4	10 45	2.9
		07 24	0.0		
Mon.	4	07 21	4.2	00 35	2.5
		17 15	8.6	11 30	3.3
Tues.	5	08 49	4.3	01 42	1.7
		19 08	7.2	12 16	3.5
Wed.	6	09 45	4.2	03 40	1.0
		19 50	7.7	13 01	3.6

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "TITAN"
FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENTAL PORTS VIA SINGAPORE

are hereby notified that their Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 29th December.
Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Jan., 1932, will be subject to Rent.
All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 29th Jan., 1932, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
30th December, 1931. [1932]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "BUMARUS"
FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE

are hereby notified that their Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 29th December.
Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Jan., 1932, will be subject to Rent.
All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 19th Jan., 1932, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
29th December, 1931. [1932]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Ship "KULVERLAND"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's godown at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th December, 1931, will be subject to Rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 29th Dec., 1931, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
All Claims must reach us before the 13th January, 1932, or they will not be recognized.
No Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.
JESSEN & CO., Agents.
Hong Kong, 23rd Dec., 1931. [1916]

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE. SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30.

Buyers	Sellers	Price	Quantity
Banks			
H.K. Bank	...	11.475	...
Do. (London)	...	2102	...
Chartered Bank	...	2104	...
Mercantile Bks. "A"	...	2171	...
Do. "C"	...	2171	...
Bank of East Asia	...	2128	...
N. C. & S. Bank
Insurance			
Canton Insurance	...	11.475	...
Underwriters	...	14.00	...
North China	...	14.00	...
Union Insurance	...	14.00	...
Yangtze Insurance	...	14.00	...
China Fire	...	14.00	...
H.K. Fire	...	14.00	...
Shipping			
Douglas	...	325	...
Swansea	...	325	...
India (part)	...	325	...
Do. (def)	...	325	...
Shell Transport	...	344	...
Water-torts	...	325	...
Mining			
Benguet	...	11.475	...
Yonzela Gold Flds.	...	11.475	...
Kailash	...	11.475	...
Langkai (single)	...	11.475	...
Explorations	...	11.475	...
Shanghai Loans	...	11.475	...
Hanks	...	11.475	...
Tronoh Mines	...	11.475	...
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.			
H.K. & K. Wharfs	...	11.475	...
Providents (old)	...	11.475	...
Do. (new)	...	11.475	...
H.K. Docks	...	11.475	...
S. China Motors "A"	...	11.475	...
Do. "B"	...	11.475	...
Shanghai Docks	...	11.475	...
New Engineering	...	11.475	...
Hongkong	...	11.475	...
Lands, Hotels, and Buildings			
H.K. Hotels (old)	...	11.475	...
Do. (new)	...	11.475	...
H.K. Lands	...	11.475	...
Shanghai Lands	...	11.475	...
H.K. Realty	...	11.475	...
Hampshire (old)	...	11.475	...
Do. (new)	...	11.475	...
Chinese Estates	...	11.475	...
Cotton Mills			
Ewos	...	11.475	...
Shai Cottons	...	11.475	...
Zoong Sing	...	11.475	...
Public Utilities			
Tramways	...	11.475	...
Peak Tram (old)	...	11.475	...
Do. (new)	...	11.475	...
Star Ferry	...	11.475	...
Yauwatt Ferry	...	11.475	...
China Light	...	11.475	...
H.K. Electric	...	11.475	...
Macao do	...	11.475	...
Sandakan Light	...	11.475	...
Telephones (fully pd.)	...	11.475	...
China Buses (part pd.)	...	11.475	...
Traction	...	11.475	...
Do. (pref.)	...	11.475	...
Industrials			
China Sugars	...	11.475	...
Malayan Sugars	...	11.475	...
Maidbeck	...	11.475	...
Moorings (old)	...	11.475	...
Campana	...	11.475	...
Cementa (new)	...	11.475	...
Do. (old)	...	11.475	...
Do. (new)	...	11.475	...
Ropes	...	11.475	...
Ch. Agriculture	...	11.475	...
Miscellaneous			
Dairy Farms	...	11.475	...
Der A. Wings	...	11.475	...
Amusements (old)	...	11.475	...
Ch. Entertainment	...	11.475	...
Do. (new)	...	11.475	...
Constructions (old)	...	11.475	...
Do. (new)	...	11.475	...
Lane Crawford (old)	...	11.475	...
Do. (new)	...	11.475	...
Mackintosh	...	11.475	...
Nanyang Tobacco	...	11.475	...
Sincera	...	11.475	...
Watsons	...	11.475	...
Wm. Fowles	...	11.475	...
S. C. Enterprises	...	11.475	...
B. Ind. G. Bond	...	11.475	...
H.K. Govt. Loans	...	11.475	...

LOCAL AND REGULAR OUTWARD MAILES.

WEEK DAYS. SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS.

FROM G.P.O. FROM SUBURBAN BRANCH P.O. FROM G.P.O. FROM SUBURBAN BRANCH P.O.

Port	From G.P.O.	From Suburban Branch P.O.	From G.P.O.	From Suburban Branch P.O.
Canton	7.15 a.m. & 6.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m. & 7.00 p.m.	7.15 a.m. & 6.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m. & 7.00 p.m.
Swatow and Wuchow (By direct steamer)	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.
Macao & Tientsin	7.15 a.m. & 1.15 p.m.	7.30 a.m. & 1.30 p.m.	7.15 a.m. & 1.15 p.m.	7.30 a.m. & 1.30 p.m.
Tongmoon (except Saturdays)	5.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
Kaukong (except Saturdays)	5.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
Fatshan and Wuchow (By Train)	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.
Tai O	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
Tai Po	9.00 a.m. & 3.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m. & 3.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m. & 3.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m. & 3.00 p.m.
Shumoban	9.00 a.m. & 3.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m. & 3.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m. & 3.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m. & 3.00 p.m.
Cheungchow	1.00 p.m. & 5.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m. & 5.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m. & 5.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m. & 5.00 p.m.
Aberdeen	4.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.
Stanley	12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.
Antar	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
Pingshan, San Tin, Shatauk and Sheung	8.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.
Salween	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.
Namtan, Shakti & Taiping (Frum)	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

Fortnightly Passenger and Freight Service for

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

Via Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Port Said.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to France, Genoa, All Italian, Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

Passengers to LONDON (Overland).

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG

M.V. "HILDA" (cargo boat) - 17th Jan. 1932

M.V. "PILINA" (passenger boat) - 18th Jan. 1932

M.V. "COL DI LANA" (cargo boat) - 11th Jan. 1932

M.V. "GANGE" (passenger boat) - 11th Jan. 1932

M.V. "MONCALIERI" (cargo boat) - 11th Jan. 1932

M.V. "CONTE ROSSO" (cargo boat) - 11th Jan. 1932

Attention is called to the fact that the above vessels will make the voyage Hong Kong to Venice in 25 and 21 days respectively, thus allowing London passengers to reach destination the day following their disembarkation at Venice.

For further particulars please apply to—

Queen's Building, Tel. 28021.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

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Telephone 23015. YORK BUILDING, CHATEAU ROAD. 13

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Liner on the Pacific
offers
the utmost in comfort
and
SERVICE

SIZE
SPEED
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LUXURY.

Sails
SATURDAY, 2nd JANUARY
for
VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

From	Ship	Leave	Arrive
Hong Kong	Emp. of Japan	Jan. 2, 8	Jan. 17
Shanghai	Emp. of Japan	Jan. 5, 11	Jan. 20
Nagasaki	Emp. of Japan	Jan. 8, 14	Jan. 23
Kobe	Emp. of Japan	Jan. 11, 17	Jan. 26
Yokohama	Emp. of Japan	Jan. 14, 20	Jan. 29
Honolulu	Emp. of Japan	Jan. 17, 23	Feb. 1
Vancouver	Emp. of Japan	Jan. 20, 26	Feb. 4

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NEW LOW FARES
TO PACIFIC COAST
CANADIAN PACIFIC

Telephones: Passenger Dept. 20752. Freight 20042.

NYK LINE

REDUCE THROUGH TICKETS TO EUROPE VIA U.S.A.
VARYING FROM \$79 TO \$120 ON SALE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu
CHICHIBU MARU ... Wednesday, 13th Jan.
TATSUTA MARU ... Wednesday, 27th Jan.

SEATTLE, VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan Ports
HIYU MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Jan.
HEIAN MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Feb.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez
FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 8th Jan.
HAKODATE MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Jan.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port
KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 27th Jan.
KURO MARU ... Saturday, 27th Feb.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo
TANGO MARU ... Monday, 11th Jan.
GENOA MARU ... Wednesday, 27th Jan.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama
BOKUYO MARU ... Sunday, 14th Feb.

NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Stamboul (Constantinople), Genoa & Marseilles
+ DURBAN MARU ... Thursday, 14th Jan.
+ CALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
+ RAKODATE MARU ... Wednesday, 8th Jan.
+ MORIOKA MARU ... Friday, 15th Jan.

SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA
+ TAJIMA MARU ... Sunday, 3rd Jan.
+ AKITA MARU (Mojito direct) ... Monday, 4th Jan.
+ HAKUSAN MARU ... Friday, 8th Jan.

For further information, apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Telephones 30291. (Private exchanges to all Depts.)

M M
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS
Sailings from Hong Kong:

To	Ship	Leave	Arrive
to MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said, Kobe.	SPHINX	5th Jan.	6th Jan.
	PORTHOS	19th Jan.	30th Jan.
	CHENONCEAUX	2nd Feb.	3rd Feb.
	ATHOS II	16th Feb.	17th Feb.
	DARTAGNAN	1st Mar.	2nd Mar.
	ANDRE LERON	15th Mar.	16th Mar.
	FELIX ROUSSEL	29th Mar.	30th Mar.
	G. METZINGER	12th Apr.	13th Apr.

To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.
CHENONCEAUX ... 6th Jan.
ATHOS II ... 30th Jan.
DARTAGNAN ... 3rd Feb.
ANDRE LERON ... 17th Feb.
FELIX ROUSSEL ... 2nd Mar.
G. METZINGER ... 16th Mar.
SPHINX ... 30th Mar.
PORTHOS ... 13th Apr.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syria, Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transhipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.

For DUNKIRK via Haiphong, Oran, Le Havre, s.s. "YANG TSE" on or about 4th January.

For Full Particulars, apply to—
Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Telephones 10051. 3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News.
ETC.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 21,167 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO 10,231 TONS.

The returns, shown at the Harbour Office, of vessels carrying cargo to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

British	Cargo for	Through
	H.K.	Ports.
Yungchow,	Shanghai 258	800
Sveto, Saigon	1,700	—
Newchwang,	Canton 100	—
Kueichow,	Canton	150
Kiungchow,	Shanghai 250	680
Kingyuan,	Haiphong 1,000	825
Eumeneis,	Liverpool 985	5,311
Fooshing,	Shanghai 470	600
Dutch	Amoy	950
Van Heutz,	Amoy	950
Norwegian	Canton	105
Solviken,	Bangkok 2,600	—
Ardent,	Bangkok 1,750	—
Hervan,	Bangkok 1,834	—
Hirundo,	Bangkok	6,134
Danish	Michael Jensen,	2,867
Michael Jensen,	Bangkok	2,867
Japanese	Nankai Maru,	5,791
Nankai Maru,	Port Said	5,791
Malacca Maru,	Calcutta	597
Calcutta	597	6,388
Chinese	Tak Hing,	3
Tak Hing,	Amoy	3
Total	21,167	16,231

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

The arrivals and departures during the 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

British	Arr.	Dep.
Dutch	10	4
Norwegian	5	2
Danish	1	1
Japanese	2	1
Chinese	1	0
Total	20	11

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships are in port:—

Basin—Tamar.
North Wall—Sterling, Seraph, Serapis, Sirdar.
South Wall—Bruce.
East Wall—Herald, Olympus, Persius.
North Arm—Kent.
West Wall—Suffolk, Cornflower.
Dock—Oswald, Orpheus, Phoenix, Cosmopolitan, Marazion, Seacrow.
Buoy No. 1—Hermes.
Buoy No. 2—Medway and Submarines.
Buoy No. 3—Cumberland.
Buoy No. 4—Cornwall.
Foreign—Portuguese transport Gil Eanes; U.S. destroyer Macleish and gunboat Mindanao.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following merchant vessels were in port yesterday:—

Wharves.
Kowloon—Margaret Dollar, Holt's—Eumeneis, Jardine Matheson's—Fooshing, Douglas Laprak—Haiching.

Docks.

Kowloon—Yei Maru, Limechow, Yuan Gong, Gil Eanes, Yuenchang, Kwaiyang, Nanking.
Taikoo—C. H. Riviere, Chichibu Maru, Kwei yang, Sinkiang.

Buoys.

No. A1—Tilawa.
No. A5—Solviken.
No. A18—Van Heutz.
No. B3—Mabella.
No. B9—Pongtong.
No. B10—Prominent.
No. B11—Mulinam.
No. B13—Helikon.
No. B14—Kiungchow.
No. B16—Anshun.
No. B16—Pronto.
No. B17—Hirundo.
No. B21—Kingyuan.
No. B23—Tensan Maru.
No. B24—Canton Maru.
No. B25—Rizvani.
No. C1—Chira Jensen.
No. C2—Michael Jensen.
No. C3—Hervan.
No. C4—Yingchow.
No. C5—Svale.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. Rawalpindi left Shanghai for this port on the 29th inst. at 3.30 p.m. and is due here on the 1st prox. at about 7 a.m.
The B.I. s.s. Talma will leave for Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Osaka on Friday, January 1, at 6 a.m.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
M.V. "CITY OF LILLE" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 18th Jan., 1933
S.S. "CITY OF WORCESTER" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 18th Feb., 1933

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE ... AMERICAN AND MARCELIAN LINE

ALSO AGENTS FOR
ANDREW WEIR & CO.
SERVICES TO
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

M.V. "IAGANBANK" ... Posten, New York & Baltimore ... 7th January
M.V. "TAYBANK" ... Exeter, New York & Baltimore ... 5th February

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S.S. "TINHOW" ...

Leading for Mauritius, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Alga Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mombasa Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Tlo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinda, Inharrim, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Natal, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR
STRAITS, JAVA, SUMATRA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND, LAKE, PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREEK, LEBANON, SYRIA, EUROPE, ETC.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Ship	Tons	From	Destination
"KAWALPINDI"	17,000	2nd Jan. Noon	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KAWALPINDI"	17,000	4th Jan.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"KAWALPINDI"	17,000	18th Jan.	Mars, L'don, A'm, & A'warp.
"KAWALPINDI"	17,000	30th Jan.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KAWALPINDI"	17,000	13th Feb.	Mars, L'don, A'm, & A'warp.
"KAWALPINDI"	17,000	27th Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KAWALPINDI"	17,000	10th Mar.	Mars, L'don, A'm, & A'warp.
"KAWALPINDI"	17,000	24th Mar.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KAWALPINDI"	17,000	7th Apr.	Mars, L'don, A'm, & A'warp.
"KAWALPINDI"	17,000	21st Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KAWALPINDI"	17,000	5th May	Mars, L'don, A'm, & A'warp.
"KAWALPINDI"	17,000	19th May	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KAWALPINDI"	17,000	31st May	Mars, L'don, A'm, & A'warp.
"KAWALPINDI"	17,000	14th Jun.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KAWALPINDI"	17,000	28th Jun.	Mars, L'don, A'm, & A'warp.
"KAWALPINDI"	17,000	12th Jul.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KAWALPINDI"	17,000	26th Jul.	Mars, L'don, A'm, & A'warp.
"KAWALPINDI"	17,000	9th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KAWALPINDI"	17,000	23rd Aug.	Mars, L'don, A'm, & A'warp.
"KAWALPINDI"	17,000	6th Sep.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Ship	Tons	From	Destination
"SANTHA"	6,000	10th Jan.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TALMA"	10,000	22nd Jan.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	5th Feb.	do.
"SIRDHANA"	8,000	23rd Feb.	do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Ship	Tons	From	Destination
"NANKIN"	7,000	2nd Jan. 1933.	Manila, Balab, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"NELLORE"	7,000	30th Jan.	do.
"TANDA"	7,000	4th Mar.	do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Shanghai and Japan and Hong Kong to Australia.
Hong Kong to Sydney—10 days.
Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Ship	Tons	From	Destination
"TALMA"	10,000	1st Jan. 8 a.m.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"TALMA"	10,000	2nd Jan. 9 a.m.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	4th Jan.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"TALMA"	10,000	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	14th Jan.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"TALMA"	10,000	18th Jan.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	22nd Jan.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	26th Jan.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"TALMA"	10,000	30th Jan.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	3rd Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"TALMA"	10,000	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	11th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"TALMA"	10,000	15th Feb.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	19th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"TALMA"	10,000	23rd Feb.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	27th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"TALMA"	10,000	3rd Mar.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	7th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"TALMA"	10,000	11th Mar.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	15th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"TALMA"	10,000	19th Mar.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	23rd Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"TALMA"	10,000	27th Mar.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	31st Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

* Cargo only. † Calls Nagoya.
All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
All Offices are fitted with Electric Fans or Pumps for Ventilation.
Steamers on London and Australia Lines are fitted with Landrover.
Passes measuring not more than 6 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
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via
MANILA AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Ship	Tons	From	Destination
M.V. "TAMARA"
M.V. "PEIPING"
M.V. "FORMOSA"
M.V. "SHANTUNG"

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Ship	Tons	From	Destination
M.V. "FORMOSA"
M.V. "SHANTUNG"
M.V. "NAOARA"

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

For DUNKIRK via Haiphong, Oran, Le Havre, s.s. "YANG TSE" on or about 4th January.
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